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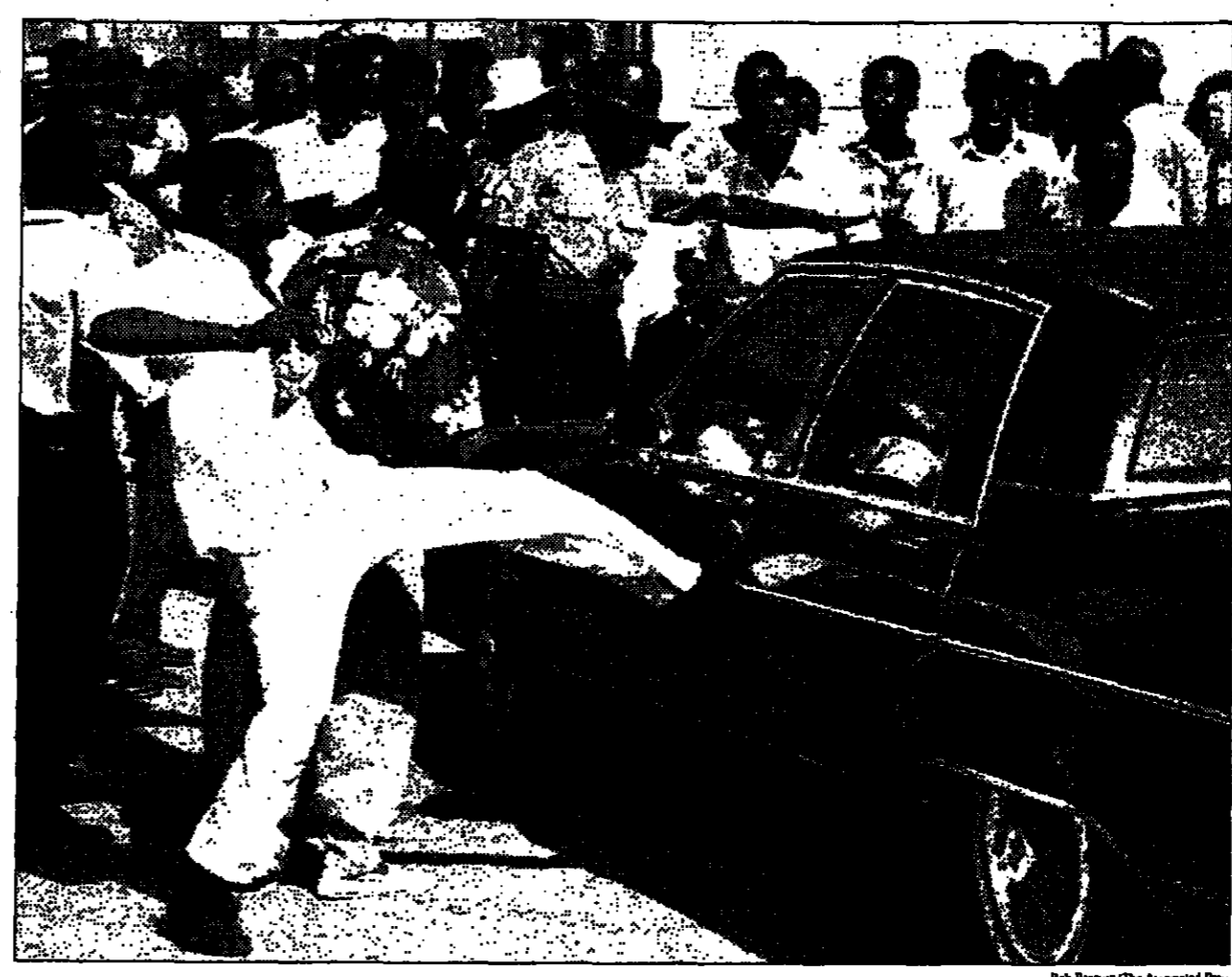
The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Manila, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1993 ESTABLISHED 1887

For China's Peasants, Abuse by 'Warlords' Adds to Their Misery Beyond Modern Glitter of the Cities, Beijing Loses Control in Hinterland

By Lena H. Sun Washington Post Service BULL, China — The scene was straight out of China's past. The hapless peasant, handcuffed, was strung up by a rope in his home. He had angered the village chief by talking back to him. Now, the chief and two cronies were beating him with electric cattle prods. They paid no attention to the peasant's wife, who was on her knees pleading for mercy for her husband.



U.S. ENVOYS UNDER ATTACK IN HAITI — A Haitian kicking a car carrying the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Vicki Huddleston, on Monday in Port-au-Prince. American diplomats were chased from the port and a ship that was to land U.S. troops was barred. Page 5.

Clan Elders Urge Aidid To Release U.S. Airman

Meeting in Mogadishu With American Envoy Advances Peace Effort By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service MOGADISHU, Somalia — Elders of the clan of General Mohammed Farah Aidid said Monday they would urge the faction leader to free a captured U.S. airman as a goodwill gesture, as the possibilities for peaceful reconciliation appeared to be growing.

Police Harassment Reported in Moscow

By Celestine Bohlen New York Times Service MOSCOW — Empowered by a week-old state of emergency, the Moscow police are using their extra powers to conduct raids throughout the city, targeting non-Russian minorities as part of a wider crackdown on crime.

Papandreou Returns to a Changed World

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service ATHENS — With Andreas Papandreou back in power in Greece, the question that swirls around the aging Socialist leader is not so much whether he will go back to his old quixotic ways, but can he?

De Klerk Fears Crisis, Blames Faltering Talks

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa (AP) — President Frederik W. de Klerk said Monday that political talks were in jeopardy and that the nation may need a referendum to decide issues dividing its population.

An Ersatz East Germany Rears Its Fanciful Head

Impresario Touting the Bad Old Days Proposes Theme Park Outside Berlin By Rick Atkinson Washington Post Service BERLIN — Barbed wire and guard towers, electrified fences and snarling dogs. It is the stuff of, well, theme parks.



U.S. troops on the assault-helicopter carrier Guadacanal on Monday, entering the Red Sea from the Suez Canal en route to Somalia.

Chunnel Optimism: Freight by March, People by May

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune LONDON — Months behind schedule and already 65 percent over its original cost estimates, Eurotunnel firmly expected its builders to hand over control of the project in early December.

Table with market data including Dow Jones (Up 8.67), Trib Index (Up 0.20%), and The Dollar (New York, London, Frankfurt, Paris, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taipei, Seoul, Manila, Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Taipei, Seoul, Manila, Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur).

The Clinton administration will not rule out the capture of General Aidid. Page 4.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bosnia Factions Weigh a 'No War, No Peace' Endgame

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Nobody will say this for the record, but leaders on all sides in the war in Bosnia are acknowledging that the most acceptable plan for peace may be no formal peace plan at all.

the republic, and facing no serious challenge from the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, Mr. Karadzic seems to have no pressing need for a peace accord.

would effectively mean the end of Bosnia as it has existed for centuries under imperial and Yugoslav rule.

brought Muslims from the Sanjak region of western Serbia.

Muslim fortunes, even against the Serbian nationalists.

NEWS ANALYSIS

land they have seized, some of it in areas like Ozren Mountain in north-central Bosnia, which have an almost mythical significance among Bosnian Serbs, who trace their history here back 1,000 years.

Mr. Izetbegovic's demand for an additional 7 percent of Bosnia under the peace plan would appease some, but not all, of the refugees; in any event, this has been rejected by the Serbian nationalists.

The Croatian force, which entered the war buoyed by legends that depict Croats as the best warriors in the Balkans, has proven surprisingly ineffective, despite its strong backing from Croatia.

While few believe that the war will again reach its earlier intensity, there is no celebrating, not in Sarajevo nor in any of the scores of places where the war has ceased, along with lives, half a century of progress made while Bosnia was part of communist Yugoslavia.

Yeltsin Opens Visit to Tokyo

Few Expect Breakthrough on Disputed Islands or Aid

By T. R. Reid
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Wearing the serene smile of a political leader without a problem in the world, President Boris N. Yeltsin arrived Monday in Japan on an official visit that had been scheduled long before last week's political crisis in Moscow.

Mr. Yeltsin would like Asia's richest nation to provide billions in new aid for the Russian economy.

Mr. Yeltsin is to meet Tuesday and Wednesday with Emperor Akihito, the business leadership and the parliament, in addition to his sessions with Mr. Hosokawa.

Mr. Yeltsin is to meet Tuesday and Wednesday with Emperor Akihito, the business leadership and the parliament, in addition to his sessions with Mr. Hosokawa.



A tourist posing Monday for a snapshot in front of the charred parliament building in Moscow.

Yeltsin Acts to Strip More Power From Regional Authorities

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin ordered on Monday another important change to his nascent Russian political system.

But Monday's decree may in fact create more uncertainty for Mr. Yeltsin, rather than less.

Those who had "kicked up the storm," he said, "are now locked up in a mighty fortress from which no one has escaped."

Mr. Yeltsin's original draft constitution, the Federation Council was to consist of two representatives from each region, one from the executive, appointed by Moscow, and one drawn from the local legislature.

making it harder on Mr. Yeltsin's supporters to do well.

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Norwegians Sour on EC Ties
OSLO — Public opposition to Norway's plans to join the European Community has surged to a record high of 60 percent of the electorate, an opinion poll published Monday in the daily Dagbladet showed.

Mr. Kohl's Demurral on Thatcher
BONN — Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has undermined her own historic achievements by recounting her opposition to German and European unity in her memoirs, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday.

World Jewish Group Is Rebuffed by Kohl Over Presidency Feud
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the World Jewish Congress on Monday to keep out of the controversy over the conservative candidate he wants to become Germany's next president.

French Unions Plan Major Strikes
PARIS (Reuters) — French trade unions plan major disruptions to air, rail, subway and postal services on Tuesday in a national protest day, "against unemployment and for jobs."

VERTICAL
As a matter of fact, I have managed to save a wee bit with MCI.
MCI

Howe and Lawson Targets
Mrs. Thatcher's memoirs level her harshest criticism against two former cabinet ministers, the Los Angeles Times reported from London.

China: Abuse of the Peasants
The subject that incurs by far the most wrath among ordinary peasants is the way local cadres play favorites in family planning.

Nigeria Politician Ends Exile
LAGOS — Chief Augustus Adisa Akinloye, 77, head of the defunct governing party in Nigeria's second republic from 1979-83, has arrived here after a 10-year exile in Britain, sources said.

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WORLD BRIEFS

STATESIDE / LEAVING CITY HALL

Mayors Heading for the Exits

Frustration of Big-City Crises Takes Its Toll



Phillip Sharp, talking Monday to a well-wisher.

Nobel in Medicine Goes for Gene Work

STOCKHOLM — Two researchers in the United States who first discovered that genes could be split, opening the way for better treatment of cancer and other diseases, were awarded the 1993 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on Monday.

Richard Roberts, a Briton, and Phillip Sharp, an American, are sharing the 6.7 million kronor (\$830,000) prize for independently discovering that a gene could be several units rather than one continuous segment.

The career paths of Mr. Roberts, 50, and Mr. Sharp, 49, crossed when they were both on the staff of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in the early 1970s.

Using a common cold virus as a model, the two men proved that a gene could be present as several well-separated segments.

It was the fifth time the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, one of five created under the will of

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish philanthropist and inventor of dynamite, had been awarded for progress in molecular biology.

Knowledge of how genetic material governs the basic activities of life has increased sharply in the last 40 years.

Some of the 5,000 hereditary diseases that have been identified are due to errors in the natural splicing process — for instance, the blood disease leukemia.

The prize-winning research "does not give us cures, but the possibility to know how we are going to do therapy with genes in the future," Mr. Gahrton said.

Genetic therapy involves taking a cell out of the human body, combining it with a gene and putting it back in the hope that they will grow together to produce the protein the body lacks, Mr. Gahrton said.

The Nobel prize-winning discovery could help fine tune genetic therapy by, for example, putting a gene in the right spot.

"For gene therapy, you must know what a gene looks like," Mr. Gahrton said.

Mr. Roberts, 50, was born in Derby, England, was graduated from Sheffield University and later worked as a research associate at Harvard University.

In 1972, he started work at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory where he carried out the prize-winning research. Since 1992, he has been research director at New England Biolabs in Beverly, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sharp, 49, born in Falmouth, Kentucky, gained a doctorate in chemistry at the University of Illinois, Urbana. He also researched at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, between 1971 and 1974, then moved to MIT.

Since 1991, Mr. Sharp has been head of the department of biology at MIT in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Away From Politics

The countdown has begun for NASA's longest space shuttle flight, a two-week research mission aboard Columbia that will gauge the effects of weightlessness on seven astronauts and 48 rats. The mission is scheduled to exceed by five hours the record of 13 days, 19 hours and 30 minutes, set by Columbia last year.

The Houston Ship Channel, near Galveston, Texas, and the Port of Houston were reopened nearly 24 hours after a gasoline tanker explosion in which three people died and at least a dozen were injured.

Floodwater near Iowa City carved out a 15-foot (4.5-meter) gorge in July that exposed hundreds of fossils from the Devonian period, 375 million years ago.

Four airmen accused of burning a cross and uttering racial slurs have been discharged from the U.S. Air Force in Fairbanks, Alaska.

A decorated FBI agent, who says her superiors refused to take seriously her complaints of sexual harassment, turned in Suzanne Doucette, said that her career at the FBI had come to a standstill after she filed complaints against the bureau, claiming she was sexually assaulted in 1988 by a supervisor.

Colorado's attorney general is to go to court in Denver to defend the state's new amendment that would ban state and local laws prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation. It also would cancel existing gay-rights ordinances in Aspen, Boulder and Denver.

AP, Reuters, AFP

Labor's Timely Idea: Shorter Workweek

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Staff Writer
SAN FRANCISCO — Union leaders and some economists are beginning to talk seriously about what once seemed a far-fetched remedy for disappearing high-pay jobs: a shorter workweek.

This may not sound like a particularly novel idea; millions of part-timers already work far fewer than 40 hours a week. But the unions would insist that regular full-time workers whose weeks are cut to 35 hours or so keep their 40-hour pay and benefits.

There's no question that the long-term salvation of work lies in reducing working hours," said Thomas R. Donahue, secretary-treasurer of the largest U.S. labor organization, the 95-million AFL-CIO, which met here last week.

Promoting a shorter workweek may smack of economic snake oil. At a time when several thousand workers are still being laid off every week, asking businesses to take on the added costs of new employees might seem just another of labor's occasional pie-in-the-sky causes.

Certainly no one in Congress is offering legislation that would require a shorter week, and few unions are demanding it at the bargaining table.

But unions, despite the long decline of their membership and influence, still introduce many innovations in the workplace, particularly in the workplace, where they are strongest. A shorter work week looks as a novel way to deal with the continuing loss of high-paying, often highly skilled jobs.

In a letter to the House and Senate Labor Committees made public last week, former Senator William Proxmire, who was considered a leading advocate of labor's causes during his 32 years in the Senate, argued that a shorter workweek would cut unemployment.

Today, it is not uncommon in some industries for employees to work less than 40 hours. But few workplaces have crossed the 35-hour threshold. Postal carriers, telephone operators and some newspaper press operators routinely work 32 hours.

Some labor scholars are promoting shorter weeks, too, both to spread the available work and to relieve the stress of certain jobs.

The most visible scholar of employment practices, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, spurned shorter weeks in an interview in February. But before addressing

infrastructure projects that would have brought them \$7.2 billion and 200,000 new jobs.

"That added a lot of stress," Mr. Cochran said.

There have been other setbacks to the power of mayors that may have contributed to this year's exodus from city halls.

A decade ago, the Reagan administration eliminated revenue sharing, a system instituted by President Richard Nixon to distribute federal revenue to local authorities with a minimum of conditions on its use.

The demise of revenue sharing coincided with a growing lack of White House interest in creating public service jobs

and costly education, housing and welfare programs.

Coupled with a steady transformation in the character of city politics, in which traditional district and ward-level party institutions began to lose their influence, the drying up of federal sources of money took away from mayors much of the power and prestige that normally accompanies the dispensing of patronage.

The continuing decline of political machines and once-powerful party bosses in the big cities reduced the mayors' influence in national party politics, further diminishing the incentives to hold office.

But David Lewin, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the business school of the University of California at Los Angeles, called it "a legitimate proposition."

"I think the difficulty is not in the conception but in the implementation," he added.

Currently, he said, many employees prefer to work overtime wages of time and a half because it is cheaper than taking on full-time permanent workers. Unions are fighting that trend by pressuring employers to pay double wages for overtime.

Another incentive for overtime — it incurs no additional health insurance costs — could change if President Bill Clinton's health care plan is put into effect.

POLITICAL NOTES

Arm Twisting on the Trade Bill

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration believes it is narrowing the advantage held by congressional opponents of the North American Free Trade Agreement through a lobbying effort by the president and his cabinet.

"This thing is very much up in the air," said the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, a prominent opponent of the proposed trade agreement. By all accounts NAFTA opponents have a substantial lead in the House, which will cast the initial vote in five weeks. The outcome will turn on furious pressure and persuasion directed at as many as 100 members of Congress who remain publicly uncommitted.

William Daley, a Chicago lawyer and political strategist brought in by President Bill Clinton to run the NAFTA fight, said the administration's recent lobbying activity had created some urgently needed momentum in favor of the proposed trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

Giuliani vs. Dinkins on Crime

NEW YORK — Rudolph W. Giuliani believes that crime is as rampant today in New York City as it was in 1989 when the crack epidemic was peaking. Mayor David N. Dinkins says that the city is less on edge and that the crime rate is down since he took office.

In their conflicting views on that important question for voters — whether the city safer is today than it was four years ago — the two candidates for mayor have laid the groundwork for their sharply different proposals for combating crime.

Law-enforcement experts say it is too soon to know whether the city is more or less dangerous than when Mr. Dinkins was elected. But either way, the winner of the Nov. 2 election will confront a problem whose causes, manifestations and scope have changed little in the four years, they say.

For voters, then, the choice between Mr. Giuliani and Mr. Dinkins may involve more than assessing competing strategies for deploying police officers and imprisoning criminals. It will also involve gut perceptions about which man sends the tougher message to criminals and which man cares more about voter anxieties regarding street violence.

Anniversary No. 18 for Clintons

President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton spent a quiet day at home Monday to celebrate their 18th wedding anniversary. They were married Oct. 11, 1975, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, a year before he was elected to his first public office: attorney general of Arkansas.

Quote/Unquote

Stanley Greenberg, the White House pollster, subscribing to the belief that President Bill Clinton must deal with foreign policy because it is unavoidable rather than because it will do anything to help his popularity: "There's not a lot of evidence that this president or the previous president benefits from foreign policy events, even if they're glorious or splendid. President Bush saw his job performance ratings slide without hesitation, right through all those foreign policy successes."

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Haiti Gunmen Bar U.S. Landing and Threaten Envoys

By Douglas Farah and Michael Tarr
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — In the most brazen attempt yet to derail the return of Haiti's deposed president, a group of armed civilians, with the backing of the police and the army, blocked the shipment of American troops from landing Monday and threatened United States and United Nations officials.

A chanting, armed crowd of about 100 people, with open police support, gathered in front of the dock where the amphibious landing ship Harlan County, carrying 193 U.S. troops and 25 Canadian soldiers, was to dock. Reportedly on police orders, small ships blocked the pier so the Harlan County could not get close enough to unload.

As tension mounted, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Vicki Huddleston, arrived on the scene at about 8:30 A.M. The crowd gathered around her vehicle and cars carrying other diplomats, refused to let them enter the dock area, shouted threats and banged on the cars as policemen stood by.

Shots were fired in the air as the cars left, panicking passers-by and sending scores of people rushing to shelter. Some businesses were closed.

A larger crowd of several hundred people carrying the red and black flag of the former Duvalier dictatorship set up barricades along some of the main streets and shouted that they would "burn all the foreigners."

"We're going to make a second Somalia here," some said. Several journalists were kicked and hit.

The Clinton administration demanded that the military authorities in Haiti explain why the U.S. troops were not permitted to land. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher insisted that Haitian military and police authorities permit the landing of U.S. troops "on a mission of peace" to the Caribbean country and warned that the United Nations might impose economic sanctions "if they do not meet their responsibilities to the international community and to the people of Haiti."

A UN mission spokesman, Major Jim Hinant of the U.S. Army, said later that the docking of the Harlan County "will not take place until we have a permissive environ-

ment—that is, one that is safe for the men in the UN mission."

"We are shocked by the attitude of the Haitian armed forces," said the UN special envoy, Dante Caputo, at a hastily arranged news conference after the diplomats abandoned the docks.

The troops on the Harlan County are part of a 1,300-member UN military mission to train Haitian policemen and army troops as part of a UN-brokered deal to remove the military from power and restore the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency on Oct. 30. Father Aristide is Haiti's first democratically elected president.

Neither the American troops, who are to eventually number 600—mostly engineers to rebuild roads and schools—nor the 567 police trainees arriving from Canada, France and other French-speaking nations will carry anything but sidearms for personal protection.

The protesters, led by known supporters of the dictatorships of Jean-Claude and François Duvalier from 1957 to 1986, took over the state radio station and issued appeals for people to "come to the port now, so the foreigners can see we are not just a small group of radicals."

The protesters, who said they had reclaimed Haitian sovereignty, claimed that they were the latest in an escalating string of violent events in which the military has stood by as armed groups operating with its permission have terrorized the population and attacked Aristide allies, jeopardizing the scheduled return of the president.

The incidents also came as some members of the U.S. Congress, already wary of American involvement in the UN peacekeeping mission in Somalia, were stating their concern.

Father Aristide, who won 67 percent of the vote in 1990 and preached radical social reform, was overthrown by the military on Sept. 30, 1991. In response, the Organization of American States and the United Nations imposed a crippling embargo on Haiti.

With oil supplies exhausted and the economy grinding to a halt, the army commander in chief, Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, and Father Aristide signed a UN-brokered agreement July 3 that called for General Cedras to resign by mid-October and other top military personnel to be reassigned.

Father Aristide is to return at the end of the month, and in exchange he granted the military an amnesty for political crimes.



TOUGH POSITIONS ON HONG KONG—Alastair Goodlad, the British minister of state for Hong Kong, reiterating Monday in the colony that the British-Chinese talks about extending voters' franchise cannot continue indefinitely. The negotiations resumed Monday in Beijing, with China threatening to scrap the Hong Kong legislature after the colony reverts to China in 1997.

3 Executives of Japan's Biggest Builder Indicted

TOKYO — Prosecutors have indicted three senior executives of Japan's largest construction company on charges of paying bribes to win public-works contracts, news reports said Monday.

Kyodo news agency said that the Tokyo District Prosecutor's Office had indicted the chairman of Shimizu Corp., Teruzo Yoshino, 75, and two board members, Hiroyuki Koyama, 67, and Akikazu Matsumoto, 59.

Also, a regional finance manager of Shimizu

was taken to a hospital after apparently attempting to commit suicide in a Tokyo park near the office of prosecutors who had been questioning him about bribery allegations, the police said Monday.

Last month, Mr. Yoshino and other Shimizu executives were arrested on suspicion of having bribed a Ibaraki prefectural governor, Fujio Takeuchi, allegedly in the hope that Shimizu would be given favorable treatment in bids for construction projects.

Until his arrest, Mr. Yoshino also was chair-

man of the powerful Federation of Construction Contractors and leader of a campaign to stamp out bribery and bid-rigging in the building industry.

Shimizu has been under investigation over allegations that the company paid millions of yen to officials for help in winning contracts.

Kyodo said the widening bribery scandal had led to the arrests of two prefectural governors, two big-city mayors and 21 officials of five leading Japanese construction companies since early summer.

(Reuters, AP)

China Leader Urges New Security Effort

BEIJING — China's president and Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, has called for new efforts to bolster state security, saying China's economic reforms and opening to influences from abroad merited "special attention."

Official remarks of Mr. Jiang's weekend remarks, issued Monday by the Xinhua press agency, did not mention two recent cases in which reporters from Hong Kong have been charged with espionage.

But the context of his remarks suggested that many Communist leaders perceive as a breakdown of political security ushered in by more than a decade of widening contacts with the outside world.

"Government and party committees at all levels should pay special attention to the struggle against all kinds of crimes that endanger the nation's security in the course of the reform and opening up," Xinhua quoted Mr. Jiang as saying.

"While accelerating economic development, the whole party and the whole nation should be mobilized and organized to maintain the stability and security of the country," he said.

A front-page editorial in the party flagship, People's Daily, drove home Mr. Jiang's message of a constant security threat posed by unidentified overseas enemies.

"Small numbers of hostile forces abroad have never ceased activities threatening China's security," the editorial said.

"They exploit the avenues of China's reform and opening up to collect, pilfer and spy on our government, economic, technological, and military secrets."

Two cases in point were the illegal news gathering alleged to have been committed by two Hong Kong reporters.

One 1992 case particularly embarrassing to Mr. Jiang was a Hong Kong newspaper's publication of a speech he was to give a week later. The Hong Kong reporter who allegedly bought the text was expelled from China, but the Chinese journalist who supplied it was sentenced to life imprisonment.

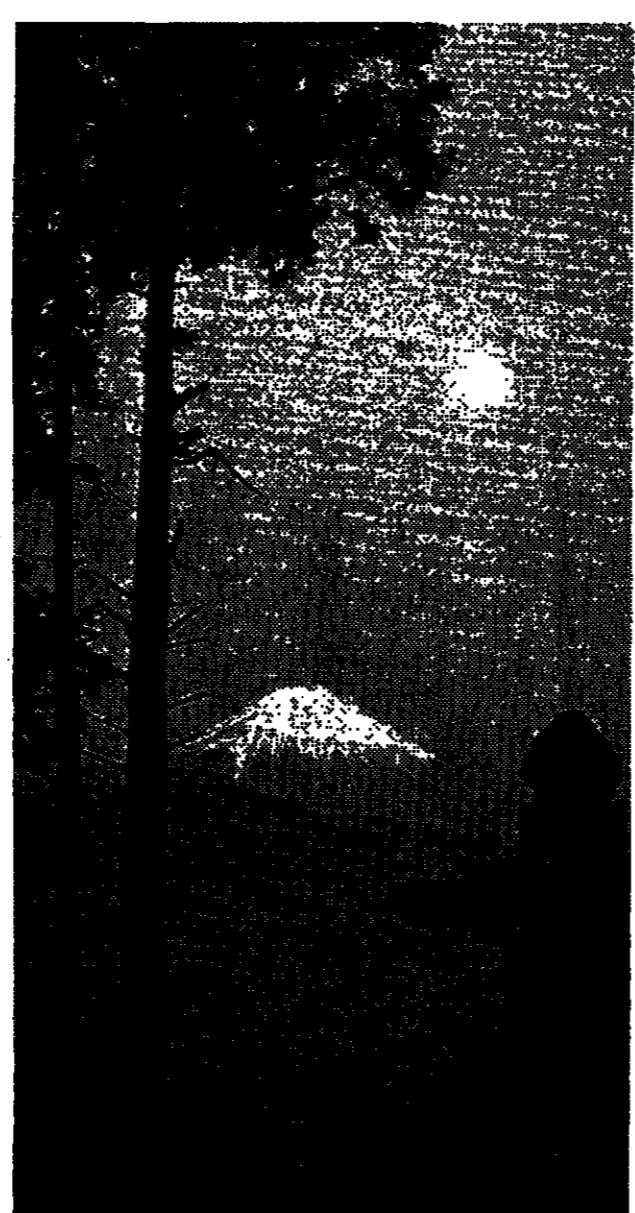
Another still-unfolding espionage case involves a Hong Kong reporter who is alleged to have obtained Chinese state banking secrets through a central bank clerk, causing what Beijing called "serious consequences" for China's evolving financial sector.

A five-day working conference of the State Security Ministry ended here Sunday.

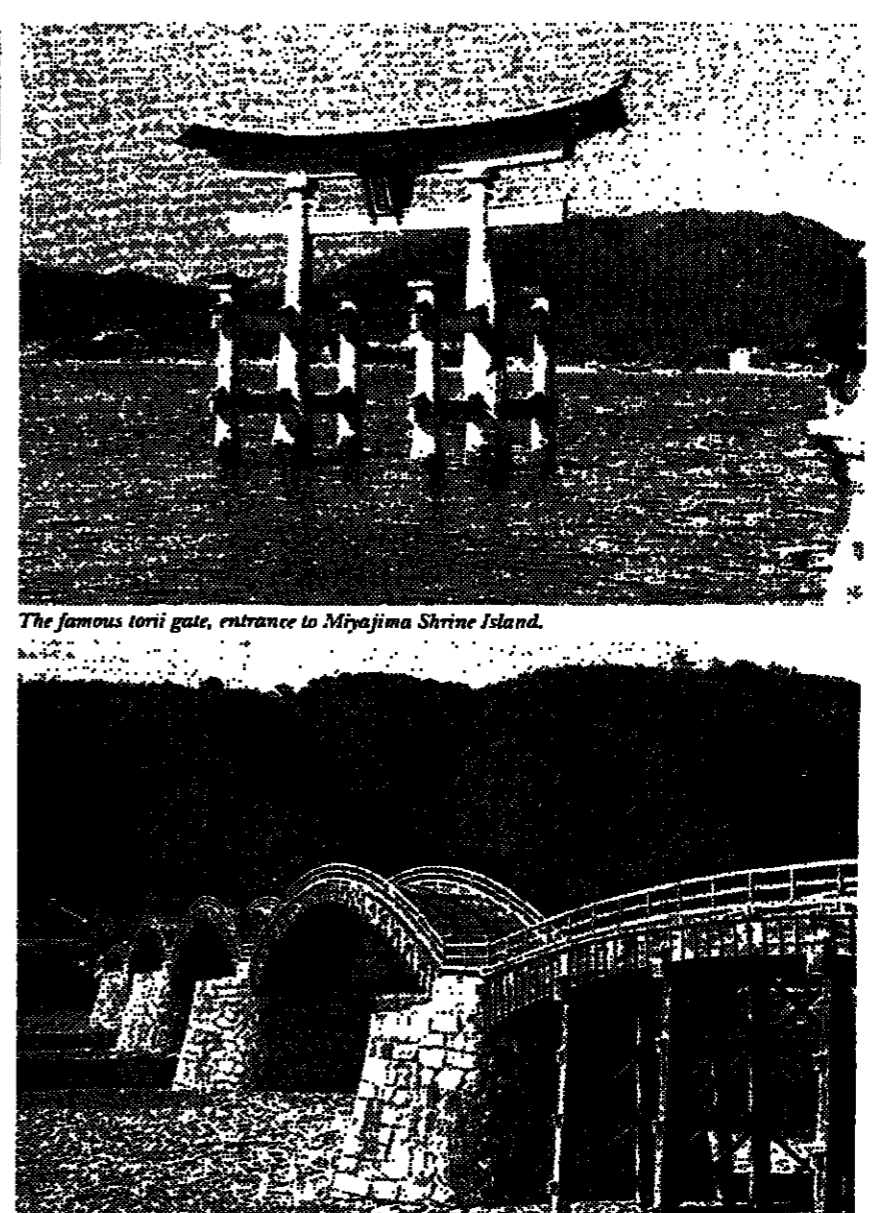
The feared ministry is modeled after the Soviet KGB, and its agents infiltrate all levels of society. But like other government agencies, it has caught China's fever to do business and slacked off on its duties.

(Reuters, AFP)

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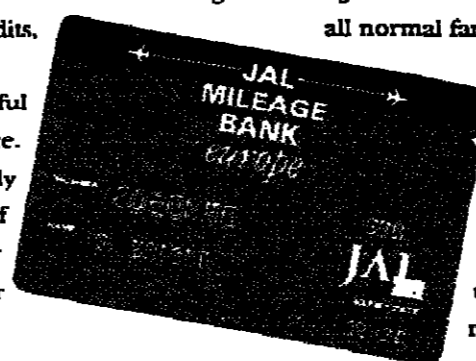
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Herald Tribune

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Mexico's Warning on Trade

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari was absolutely right to tell the U.S. Congress on Thursday that if it fails to vote on NAFTA...

sent agreement is the kind of opportunity, he said, that "only presents itself once in a generation..."

Into a Haitian Trap?

Last Thursday, 600 American soldiers were supposed to leave Haiti to help arrange the transition from military rule to the installation of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide...

agreed to a timetable for returning Father Aristide to power. The sanctions were lifted accordingly...

Finally Paying the Price

For weeks, public attention in America had been focused on Katherine Ann Power, who joined the anti-Vietnam War movement as a college student but went far beyond demonstrating to engage in violent crime...

And she spoke of what may be the most difficult fact for the family to absorb now: "Katherine Ann Power stands before you as a media celebrity," she said...

Other Comment

Light in the Somali Tunnel

A year ago, the world was horrified by the gruesome pictures of what appeared to be a dying nation. Today, it is horrified by invigorated Somalis killing each other and the young men and women who fed and nursed them back to health...

The UN troops may yet be able to restore hope. But force must be used sparingly, if at all. It is worthwhile to save Somalia. But it is not worthwhile destroying it in order to save it...

Somalia: Outlines of a Successful Mission

By Isaias Afwerki The writer is president of Eritrea.

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has taken a courageous and responsible decision on Somalia. Despite domestic considerations and congressional pressures, he did not opt for the easy way out...

circumstances leading up to the killing of the Pakistani peacekeeping soldiers on June 6 as well as the killing of civilians, including women and children...

In the past two years there have been some positive developments in the Horn of Africa. Peace has broken out in my country, Eritrea, now one of the safest countries anywhere...

The military emphasis that has derailed the Somali intervention and turned the United Nations into a party to the conflict must change. An inordinate \$1.5 billion has been spent on the military effort in Somalia as compared with \$160 million for relief and rehabilitation...

At a time when the United States is looking for ways to make the international intervention in Somalia more effective, it should look to the countries of the region. They are determined to be on the front lines of the international effort to solve the problems of their region...

The Washington Post



Getting the Basics Right: Asia's Lesson for Europe

By Tommy Koh

SINGAPORE — There is a stark contrast between the economic landscapes of Western Europe and East Asia. In Western Europe, economies either in recession or mired in slow growth...

through trade and investments." In several of the EC member states, bashing Asia is an increasingly popular sport among politicians and labor leaders...

division of labor an economic reality. This reality is good for world trade, and free trade benefits all nations. Some European leaders think that the success of East Asia stems from "different values..."

The World Bank said that private domestic investment and rapidly growing human capital were the principal engines of growth, and that high levels of domestic financial savings sustained high investment levels...

Some European leaders may be guilty of the sin of ignorance. They do not seem to be aware that for the last two years East Asia has overtaken North America as the largest market for EC exports...

Although intraregional trade and investment are growing explosively, Asians do not seek to emulate Europeans in creating a regional economic bloc. They prefer to live in a world that is increasingly borderless and governed by free trade...

The writer is director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singapore. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

Don't Discount the Good News on Jobs

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — Behind the bitter debate over whether NAFTA will cost American jobs lies a quiet revolution that already is raging across the country...

What is significant to critics of the North American Free Trade Agreement is that 35 percent of the displaced workers in the 1987-1991 period were in manufacturing...

NAFTA has become the target of frustration and anger over lost manufacturing jobs, but trade has played only a small role in the recent upheaval, as it played a small role in cutting the number of farmers...

The writer is former publisher of the Atlantic Monthly, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

The World Awaits His Attention

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The world has caught up with Bill Clinton. If you ever believed that as president he could keep his attention on domestic affairs, that illusion is gone...

For two reasons foreign policy is a difficult area for this president. One lies in himself, the other in the nature of international problems today. "Somehow," The Economist wrote two weeks ago, "the fire is not in Mr. Clinton's belly when he speaks on foreign policy..."

Of course, Somalia is a complicated problem. But so is the issue of national health care: there Mr. Clinton may have had the perfect solution, but he is so informed and committed that he communicates his conviction...

In American democracy, foreign policy must have public support to be successful. And the nature of the problems in the world makes it much harder to get that support now than in recent decades...

For 40 years after World War II most Americans saw communism as a menacing danger to their security and freedom, and they supported programs to oppose it...

Now there is no great enemy. Instead there are brutal internal conflicts and humanitarian crises. To rally Americans for intervention in those matters is difficult. Indeed, fewer and fewer Americans have any interest in foreign affairs...

President George Bush, guided by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, managed to rouse support for war on Iraq. He exaggerated: Saddam Hussein was "worse than Hitler." But the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was undisputed aggression, and the threat to Western oil supplies did present a risk to national security...

To intervene effectively in any conflict abroad a president must persuade the public that the United States has a national security interest there. President Clinton did so in the Russian crisis and did it well. From the first, clearly and consistently, he called for support of President Boris Yeltsin as the best hope of building democracy and preventing a renewed threat to U.S. interests from Moscow...

Somalia is the opposite case. It presents no threat to American security. I favored the dispatch of American forces last year to prevent mass starvation, not forestalling the larger political difficulties that have arisen. But Mr. Clinton's policy to deal with them, sending more troops while swearing to pull them all out by March, is muddled and unconvincing. What good is the United States doing? What is its interest? Americans do not know and hence do not support the policy...

But Mr. Clinton's worst failure in foreign policy has been in Bosnia. The humanitarian interest is obvious when hundreds of thousands of people have been raped, murdered or driven from their homes because of their religion. But there is also a powerful security interest...

The greatest challenge that has emerged since the post-Cold War world is ethnic conflict. From the constraints of the superpower rivalry, ethnic groups in the Balkans and the former Soviet republics have turned on each other with terrifying savagery. What is happening threatens to destroy the European stability that is so essential to America...

Bosnia was the place to draw the line. It was the victim, like Kuwait, of open aggression. Serbs' ethnic cleansing was more Hitlerian than anything Saddam Hussein did. Senator Bob Dole was right when he told Mr. Clinton last summer that in terms of national security interest America should get out of Somalia and get into Bosnia...

Mr. Clinton could have stopped the aggression against Bosnia if he had acted forcefully soon after taking office, making clear to Slobodan Milosevic that we would bomb Serbian forces if they continued their sieges and massacres. Instead he deferred to appeasers in Britain and France...

A president who wants to focus on domestic affairs must put foreign policy in a framework that Americans understand and that makes them feel secure. Mr. Clinton still has that job ahead of him.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Rio Under Fire

NEW YORK — The Herald Correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs: "Admiral de Mello has recommenced firing upon Rio de Janeiro, which is in a state of panic. The fact that the bombardment continues is thought here to be due either to a perfidious breach of promise on the part of Admiral de Mello, or to the fact that President Peixoto has refused to dismantle his batteries and persisted in shelling the ships..."

1918: A Dejected Kaiser

AMSTERDAM — It is announced that the Kaiser has convoked for the end of the week in Berlin a conference of all the German sovereigns in order to come to a decision with regard to America's demand for the evacuation of the occupied territories...

It is said that the Emperor is extremely dejected and that, in addition to dealing with the question of the invaded regions, the situation of the Crown will be examined.

1943: Tiny Subs Triumph

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Midget British submarines slipped through a maze of mine fields in the notorious Alten Fjord in northern Norway on Sept. 22 and torpedoed the mighty German battleship Tirpitz, sinking the ship of the destroyed Bismarck. The British Admiralty announced tonight [Oct. 11]. The Admiralty communiqué set forth no specific claim on damage inflicted in the attack, except to mention reasons for believing that the torpedoes of the little submarines had found their mark. Aerial photographs taken seven days later, it was said, showed the Tirpitz still lying at her anchor in the midst of an oil slick that had spread for two miles.

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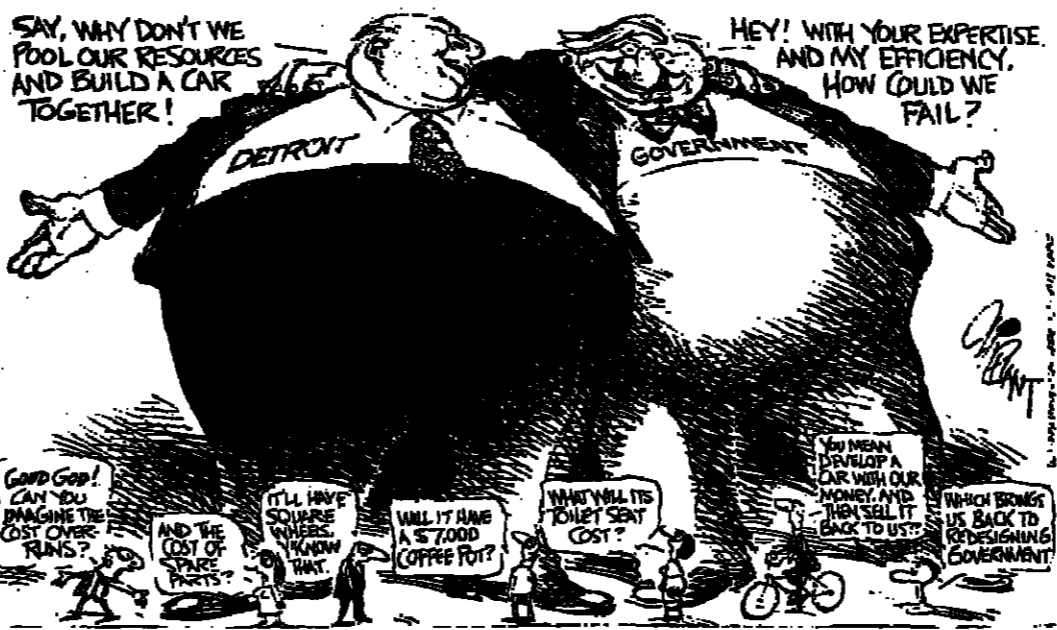
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OPINION

Weary of Capitalist Risk? Dr. Do-Good Will See You

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Who is the most powerful business executive in the United States today? She is Dr. Mary Good, President Bill Clinton's undersecretary of commerce for technology...



Why is the power-to-the-center crowd in Washington able to get away with this radical restructuring of the American economy? Because fat-cat managers and their...

An Orphan Bears Witness, Pricking an Idealist's Myth

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The smart scholarship girl from a sheltered environment whose self-image goes south in the polyglot and high-pressure world of college is a staple of modern fiction and of life. I know her. I was her.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Forum but Not a Poll

Regarding "A New Poll to Promote Democracy" (Opinion, Sept. 29) by Richard Morin: James Fishkin's "deliberative opinion poll" is designed to bring together a relatively small group of the British public...

Blue Sky Over Europe

Regarding "Juggling Cards, Cash and Checks" (Letter, Aug. 20): Our nonprofit group, the Association Pour la Promotion de l'Euro Apres des Consommateurs, or PROMECU, was set up in 1990 to help travelers overcome the European currency nightmare...

Caution for Mauritians

Regarding "Political Consensus Exists Despite Coalition Rivalries" (Special Report, Sept. 20): I would like to take issue with Gilbert Ahnee, editor of the newspaper Le Mauricien, cited in your excellent report on Mauritius...

Blame Enough for All

Regarding "To Accept Greater Serbia Is to Fan the Blaze Ahead" (Opinion, Oct. 2) by Anthony Lewis: Reading Mr. Lewis's opinion on the Balkan civil war, it is striking that no account is taken of the extreme nationalism that exists in the Muslim and Croat camps...

A Rushdie Syndrome

Regarding "An Islamic Defense" (Letters, Oct. 6) from Salah Ezz: The Rushdie affair has become a syndrome. It began as an infection that many — especially United Nations bodies — tried to ignore...

BOOKS

THE CULTURE OF DISBELIEF: How American Law and Politics Trivialize Religious Devotion

By Stephen L. Carter. 328 pages. \$25. Basic Books. Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani: JUST published a few weeks ago, "The Culture of Disbelief," a study of religion in the United States by Yale law professor Stephen L. Carter...

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jörg Walter, Berlin Stock Exchange chief executive, is reading "Felicidae" by Akit Pirincci, a mystery told from the point of view of a cat. It was a best-seller when it appeared in Germany in 1989.

Against the threat of 39 B71 K17

40 Q66 K18 41 Q15, Rogers defended by 38...Qc7. After 39 R3 Ra4 40 Rh1, the Australian could not capture with 40...Ng4 because 41 Qd1 Qc7 42 B71 K17 43 Qh5 g6 (or 43...Kf8 44 Qh8 K17 45 Qc8) 44 Qh7 K18 45 Qc6 Q7 46 Rb8 wins outright.

CHESS

ROGERS/BLACK Position after 48...Rd4. Against the threat of 39 B71 K17 40 Q66 K18 41 Q15, Rogers defended by 38...Qc7. After 39 R3 Ra4 40 Rh1, the Australian could not capture with 40...Ng4 because 41 Qd1 Qc7 42 B71 K17 43 Qh5 g6 (or 43...Kf8 44 Qh8 K17 45 Qc8) 44 Qh7 K18 45 Qc6 Q7 46 Rb8 wins outright.



Some Of The Most Powerful Moments On Television Are On CNN International.

These days, some of the biggest international stories on CNN are just thirty seconds long. They belong to some very smart and very successful advertisers who came in search of the most influential audience on earth.

By Robert Byrne

SOME players conduct their games like psychological wrestling. They try to direct the play into a channel that might expose the adversary's foibles. Take Polgar's encounter with the grandmaster Ian Rogers of Australia in Round 10 of the Interzonal Tournament in Biel, Switzerland.

CHESS

ROGERS/BLACK Position after 48...Rd4. Against the threat of 39 B71 K17 40 Q66 K18 41 Q15, Rogers defended by 38...Qc7. After 39 R3 Ra4 40 Rh1, the Australian could not capture with 40...Ng4 because 41 Qd1 Qc7 42 B71 K17 43 Qh5 g6 (or 43...Kf8 44 Qh8 K17 45 Qc8) 44 Qh7 K18 45 Qc6 Q7 46 Rb8 wins outright.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Bc7 4 d4 exd4 5 Nxd4 Nf6 6 Nc3 Bb7 7 Bg5 O-O 8 Qd3 Qc7 9 Bxc6 Bxc6 10 Qd2 Qc8 11 Bb2 Nd7 12 Bg5 Nf6 13 Qd3 Qc7 14 Bxc6 Bxc6 15 Qd2 Qc8 16 Bb2 Nd7 17 Bg5 Nf6 18 Qd3 Qc7 19 Bxc6 Bxc6 20 Qd2 Qc8 21 Bb2 Nd7 22 Bg5 Nf6 23 Qd3 Qc7 24 Bxc6 Bxc6 25 Qd2 Qc8 26 Bb2 Nd7 27 Bg5 Nf6 28 Qd3 Qc7 29 Bxc6 Bxc6 30 Qd2 Qc8 31 Bb2 Nd7 32 Bg5 Nf6 33 Qd3 Qc7 34 Bxc6 Bxc6 35 Qd2 Qc8 36 Bb2 Nd7 37 Bg5 Nf6 38 Qd3 Qc7 39 Bxc6 Bxc6 40 Qd2 Qc8 41 Bb2 Nd7 42 Bg5 Nf6 43 Qd3 Qc7 44 Bxc6 Bxc6 45 Qd2 Qc8 46 Bb2 Nd7 47 Bg5 Nf6 48 Qd3 Qc7 49 Bxc6 Bxc6 50 Qd2 Qc8 51 Bb2 Nd7 52 Bg5 Nf6 53 Qd3 Qc7 54 Bxc6 Bxc6 55 Qd2 Qc8 56 Bb2 Nd7 57 Bg5 Nf6 58 Qd3 Qc7 59 Bxc6 Bxc6 60 Qd2 Qc8 61 Bb2 Nd7 62 Bg5 Nf6 63 Qd3 Qc7 64 Bxc6 Bxc6 65 Qd2 Qc8 66 Bb2 Nd7 67 Bg5 Nf6 68 Qd3 Qc7 69 Bxc6 Bxc6 70 Qd2 Qc8 71 Bb2 Nd7 72 Bg5 Nf6 73 Qd3 Qc7 74 Bxc6 Bxc6 75 Qd2 Qc8 76 Bb2 Nd7 77 Bg5 Nf6 78 Qd3 Qc7 79 Bxc6 Bxc6 80 Qd2 Qc8 81 Bb2 Nd7 82 Bg5 Nf6 83 Qd3 Qc7 84 Bxc6 Bxc6 85 Qd2 Qc8 86 Bb2 Nd7 87 Bg5 Nf6 88 Qd3 Qc7 89 Bxc6 Bxc6 90 Qd2 Qc8 91 Bb2 Nd7 92 Bg5 Nf6 93 Qd3 Qc7 94 Bxc6 Bxc6 95 Qd2 Qc8 96 Bb2 Nd7 97 Bg5 Nf6 98 Qd3 Qc7 99 Bxc6 Bxc6 100 Qd2 Qc8

EC Partners Wary of Athens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The victory of Andreas Papandreu and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement in the Greek elections caused concern Monday among some European Community and NATO officials who feared that Athens could take a harder stance toward its partners.

Diplomats and officials said the return to power of Mr. Papandreu, who railed against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the EC when he was in power during the 1980s, could mean trouble on a number of issues, including Yugoslavia.

Greece also takes over the 12-nation EC's presidency for six months from Jan. 1, a position that will allow it to set the Community's agenda.

"The Greek people decide what they think is right. But that said, it is once again an illustration of the fact that people have short memories," said Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France, a Gaullist.

Mr. Juppé noted that Mr. Papandreu had left Greece on the verge of bankruptcy and mired in corruption scandals four years ago when he lost power.

But Foreign Minister Javier Solana of Spain, a Socialist, said Mr. Papandreu's victory "should be a major support for Community initiatives."

"Looking at past experience, I'm not sure this will be particularly coherent or constructive, even though Mr. Papandreu has toned things down a bit since he's been in opposition," an EC diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said in Brussels. "The Greek Socialists have been extremely erratic and they don't enjoy a good reputation in either the Community or NATO."

Athens is already locked in disputes with some of its Balkan neighbors, including Albania and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

With the prospect that war could

spread through the Balkans, that worries both NATO and the Community, although diplomats in Athens think Mr. Papandreu will work to find solutions.

Relations with Turkey could also be a problem. The two countries have long been enemies although they are both North Atlantic Treaty Organization members. Diplomats said they did not think relations would improve as a result of the Socialist victory.

Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, described Mr. Papandreu Monday as a "potentially dangerous hawk whom the Turkish Cypriots should be wary of."

Turkey invaded and occupied Cyprus's northern third in 1974 after an abortive coup by Greek Cypriots seeking union with Greece. Turkish Cypriots unilaterally declared independence in 1983, but only Turkey has recognized the breakaway state. United Nations-sponsored talks have not made much headway. (Reuters, AP)



Andreas Papandreu kissing his wife, Dimitra, to celebrate his return to power in Greece's elections.

GREECE: Papandreu's Options

Continued from Page 1

of its parliamentary edge, forced elections seven months ahead of schedule and split the onetime monolith of the Greek right.

By Monday, Mr. Samaras's party, whose nationalistic campaign turned on Greek xenophobia over Macedonia, had secured 4.6 percent of the vote and 10 parliamentary seats, all at the expense of his former boss at New Democracy.

Despite the clear and much-prophesied result, the campaign left more questions than answers. Mr. Papandreu, a Harvard-educated economist and former U.S. citizen, has re-emerged in a changed world where his Cold War stock-in-trade no longer has currency.

First of all, there is his health, not good since 1988 heart surgery. "If the question is whether he can run a hands-on, day-to-day government, the answer is probably not," said a diplomat. The Greek leader's frailty is doubly important because Greece assumes

the rotating, six-month presidency of the European Community in January, entailing a potentially grueling travel schedule that he may be loath to undertake.

Similarly, his health may well constrain him from a more flamboyant foreign policy — particularly in the nervous Balkans — as he concentrates on the more pressing problem of economic policy at home, the biggest question mark.

As he acknowledged victory Sunday night, Mr. Papandreu spoke of "difficult problems" inherited from Mr. Mitsotakis and promised "economic policies that will bring stability, development and social security."

What he has inherited though, is not so much a problem as an unpalatable solution to Greece's chronic economic woes: an austerity program supposed to curb inflation, cut huge state deficits and begin selling off chunks of Greece's vast state sector to private enterprise. In essence, this is a reversal of everything Mr. Papandreu stood for in the 1980s.

That goes to the core of Mr. Papandreu's dilemma.

As his supporters careered through Athens into the small-hours Monday with horns blaring and banners flapping, the message they were sending was one of anticipation. Now that Mr. Mitsotakis is gone, they were saying, let's get back to the good old days when the money ran freely from the state coffers.

"He has an obligation to his voters who want him to reverse privatization and the hold-down on public spending," said an economist, Sotirios Pappasotiriou. "He has to give something." Specifically, Mr. Papandreu is under pressure to hike wages for the 670,000 government employees who, along with their families, make up a large part of his constituency.

At the same time, Mr. Papandreu needs economic advance and European support. His country is the poorest in the community, caught psychologically and economically between the Balkans and the West. In any event, Greece's signature of the Treaty on European Union effectively contracts it to put its house in order if it wants to keep pace with its partners.

"Greece is so dependent on the European Community that I don't think Papandreu will be able to do anything like he did in the past," said Mr. Pappasotiriou.

There is another question, too. In May 1995, the Greek parliament is supposed to choose a new president to replace the 86-year-old conservative Constantine Karamanlis. Many Greeks believe Mr. Papandreu covets the largely ceremonial post to crown his political comeback.

But, under parliament's rules, he needs 180 votes out of 300 to secure the presidency, while New Democracy needs 120 to block his candidacy. And if parliament is unable to choose a president, new general elections must be held.

Neither party emerged from this election with such decisive figures so, although it seems a long way off, the presidential vote has already begun to tug postelection politics toward uncertainty and flux.

MOSCOW: Police Harassment

Continued from Page 1

Moscow's organized crime groups are controlled by non-Russians, it is clear from reports that the police sweep under way now is not limited to people with criminal records.

"A terrible thing is happening in Moscow," said Dodojon Atayunoyev, editor of a Tajik opposition newspaper. "People who look like they are from the Caucasus or Central Asia are being herded off to camps, and from there made to go home."

Mr. Atayunoyev said that he had been a witness as troops in armored vehicles Sunday surrounded a market near Metro Skhodninskoye, and dragged off traders from the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The number of traders at Moscow's farmers markets has dropped considerably in the last week, both because of fear of police action and because of the tightened controls on people entering the city.

During the last few days, Helsinki Watch, which had a long record of tracking rights violations in the Soviet era, has received several re-

ports of brutal treatment of non-Russians by the police.

In one case, members of the OMON — the special riot squad — burst into an apartment where refugees from the Central Asian country of Tajikistan were staying, beat the occupants, and ransacked the apartment. In another case, a group of Central Asians were attacked on the street, and given one day to leave Moscow.

Rachel Denbar of Helsinki Watch said Moscow's mayor, Yuri Luzhkov, was exploiting the state of emergency to enforce a city regulation, 10 months old, which requires nonresidents, including Russian citizens from the North Caucasus, to register with the police within 24 hours.

"Our organization knows a lot of people who are refugees here who are not protected from police harassment," she said. "The people whom this order affects had nothing to do with the uprising and the social disorders in Moscow. The mayor is exploiting the moment and appealing to some of the basest instincts of Muscovites, who fear that their city is being taken over by non-Russians."

The news agency Itar-Tass echoed this in a statement Monday. "Muscovites are mostly satisfied with the fact that the so-called 'Caucasian' traders who caused most discontent and who are widely believed to be the main source of crime in Moscow, have been extradited from the capital," it said.

The state of emergency in Moscow has coincided with a wider crackdown on crime that has been under way in central Russia for 12 days now. Code-named Signal, the drive has reportedly resulted in the detention of 6,212 alleged criminals and the seizure of 2,203 firearms. More than 18,000 people, most of them curfew violators, have been detained during the state of emergency in Moscow, General Kulikov said.

Pressed by a representative of the Armenian Embassy, he denied that police were targeting specific ethnic groups. "If the criminal is Dutch or American, if he violates the law, I make no distinction even for people often described as 'people of Caucasian nationalities.' We do not intend to force anyone other than criminals from the city."

U.S. Group Defies Cuba Travel Ban

Reuters

HAVANA — A group of 175 U.S. citizens is here at the start of a weeklong vacation with a difference, risking jail sentences and fines by defying a U.S. ban on travel to Communist-ruled Cuba.

The group, seeking to pressure U.S. authorities into lifting the ban, came on a chartered Cubana airliner from Cancun, Mexico, Sunday carrying banners proclaiming "Freedom to Travel" in English and Spanish. Two in the group unfurled a large Cuban flag on the tarmac and posed for photographers with clenched fists raised. Others carried boxes containing insulin they plan to donate to a children's hospital.

The trip was organized by a coalition of groups opposed to travel restrictions by the U.S. government. The travelers could face 10-year jail sentences and fines of up to \$250,000 if they are prosecuted on their return to the United States.

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BERLIN: Theme Park Plan

Continued from Page 1

movies. Visitors could apply to leave, but at the risk of harassment.

Whether anyone would pay hard cash to relive such memories remains to be seen. East German nostalgia is certainly more camp than conviction.

A recent poll in the weekly newspaper Die Woche found that only 15 percent wanted the Communists back in power. A substantial majority in another poll said their living standard had gone up under the West's market economy.

For those inclined to glamorize the past, a researcher in Dresden announced last week that previously secret death statistics from the former East Germany showed that the country had the world's highest suicide rate.

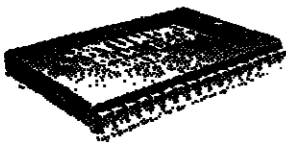
A spokeswoman for the district Office of Property Claims north of Berlin says Mr. Georgi's proposal has drawn deep skepticism.

"I really doubt that such a concept will be permitted," she said.

Undeterred, Mr. Georgi envisions a clientele ranging from school classes looking for an educational experience to Japanese and American tourists, who he believes "will go wherever there's action."

He hopes to persuade skeptics like Mayor Alesius with promises of 200 jobs in an area where unemployment is nearly 50 percent.

From CHIPS To SHIPS



Hyundai continues its commitment to advanced technologies and innovations. In 1992, we introduced the next generation 64M DRAM chips, firmly establishing ourselves as a new force in electronics.

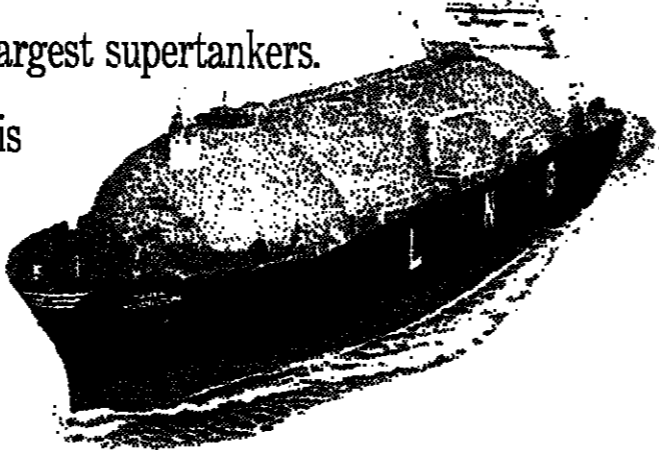
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Style

Emperor Lagerfeld's New Clothes



Left, Karl Lagerfeld's rubber-appliqué tunic over body-stocking dress and punk 18th-century wig; above, Jean-Paul Gaultier's tattoo-print top with wrap skirt and ethnic accessories.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — So what were they like, the Emperor's New Clothes? You got it. Karl Lagerfeld's collection Monday was based on nothing at all. Over the models' visibly naked bodies were pulled transparent body-stocking dresses — covered with a few bits and pieces. Oh, and they wore towering Marie Antoinette-goes-punk wigs. And spike heels. And one wobbly seam was drawn down the back of a leg where stockings used to be.

Lagerfeld called it a new way of dressing. He has been pulling off the same trick for several seasons: using leggings, bodysuits, white shirts or whatever as a canvas for his signature jackets. This time the show just didn't work, although those jackets were as excellent and inventive as ever — sliced with seams or made soft as cardigans and in graphic colors. They looked great if you averted your eyes from the peculiar things worn underneath: deep bra tops, place-mat girdles, always with the see-through body-dress that Lagerfeld called a "visual filter."

But anyone could see through it. Lagerfeld is in a bind about skirts, caught between his urge to follow the avant-garde designers with long and soft and his desire to please American buyers who want short and sassy. Instead of making up his mind, he left the buyers to sort it out in the showroom. Their answer, of course, was pants.

Ducking a decision won't do at the Paris collections (which is maybe why Lagerfeld is making noises about moving his own-label show to New York). The show had some fine things as well as the jackets: navy ribbed knits touched with white, and a few draped evening dresses. It also had some awkward prints and indeterminate apron dresses. The effect of the show, with its strips-of-rubber appliques and nude veiling, was of falling by mistake on the soft-porn channel in a Düsseldorf hotel. And almost as boring.

But there is no denying — as Christian Lacroix tries to — that the show's the thing. His collection was like experiencing virtual reality. Countries, cultures, centuries, colors, shapes and patterns whizzed by in a mad mirage — until the eyes ached and the mind whirled at trying to take it all in.

Here was a Chinese jacket, in tough khaki linen with molten satin pants; now the totem heat of an African-print tunic; a swallow-dive into the 18th century for curving frock coats and brief vests; a delicious whisk of a dress in Provencal-print chiffon; off again to Africa — a shantung safari jacket splattered with tribal motifs; a python print slithering across crepe pants; a flat 18th-century corset above lingerie skirt and lacy legs.

It all came out pell-mell, making the show too complex, too anecdotal, too irrational to follow. Yet Lacroix offers exquisite individual pieces from the safari jacket to long, skinny knit dresses that could have been developed as a clear story line.

Above all, there was the mix of the 18th century and the ethnic that is emerging as the new romantic style of the season. Lacroix did that as the frock coats and vests mixed with the python print and by running the gamut of colors until the dust storm of browns from the earlier part of the show seemed to settle as a dull patina on the sweet pastels.

However indulgent an audience is to a designer who was sending out enough for two or three collections, the show was just divine chaos. And at a time when the medium of the fashion show is the message, Lacroix has to learn to get his across.

Jean-Paul Gaultier's dazzling show was in poignant contrast. For here was another designer working on the same multi-ethnic themes, with similar shifts of time and place — yet making the collection sharp, witty and wearable. The basis of his show was a curving coat that changed chameleon-like from a Nehru jacket to 18th-century frock coat, according to fabric (dusty-beige cotton with mother-of-pearl buttons) or color (powder pink and blue). Or it might come in denim, which Gaultier used with great imagination, even creating a recycled crinoline out of patches of old jeans.

The collection was about modern layering in light fabrics, with the clothes wrapping,



Christian Lacroix's embroidered ecru top over soft pajama pants.

tying and even transforming shape on the runway. But Gaultier kept his identity, with his signature pinstripe tailoring softened to a chiffon sarong skirt or twisted into a nomad's bag carried on a stick.

The ethnic themes brought rings piercing noses and body parts, primitive tattoos on body-stocking tops, and noble heads heaped with silver, as gauzy black dresses were made to look like Tuareg costumes. No tribe was left unplundered, with even Moroccan celtan braid edging a tunic. And just when those ethnic themes seemed exhausted, Gaultier came up with Joan of Arc: simple medieval clothes with bits of armor (including shoes) as an ironic counterpoint. It was an exceptional show.

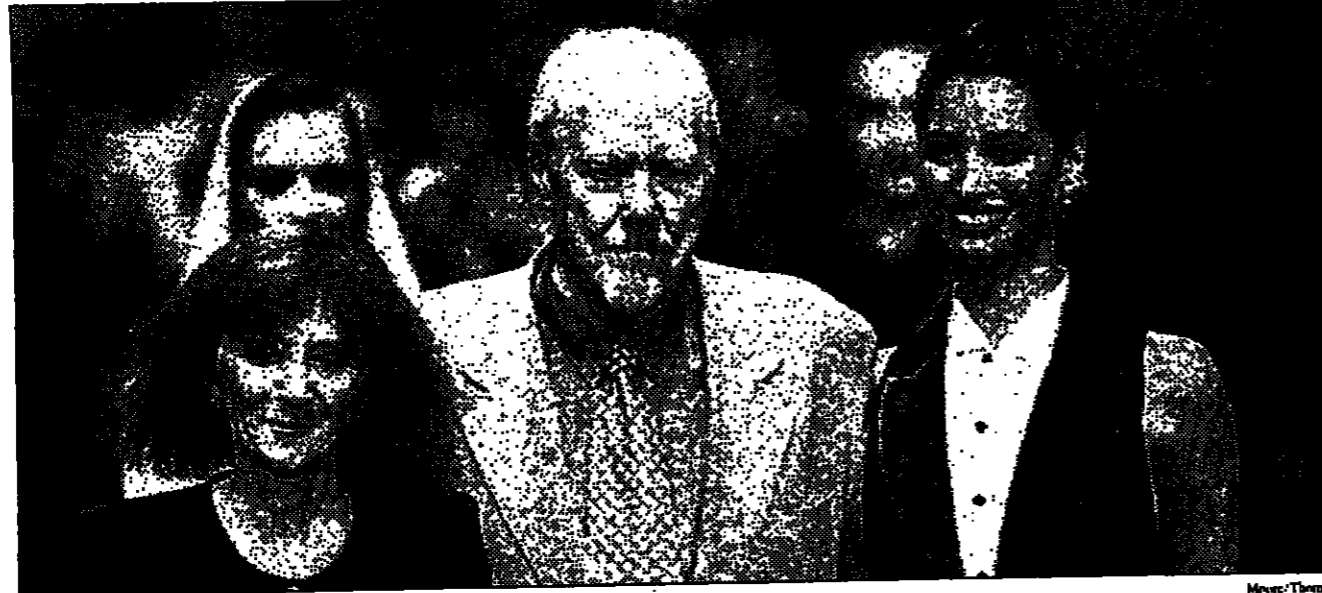
Kenzo, too, went around the fashion world in 80 outfits, but what a banal travogue it was, as the models changed from Indian maharajahs (that raj jacket again) to peasant dresses (mixes of prints) to gypsies (fringe and flounce) through Thousand-and-One-Nights of Orientalia. This was the first show from Kenzo since the house was taken over by Bernard Arnault, who sat with his wife center-front. Kenzo was once a fashion leader, but all that he had going for him in this commercial show was his vivid sense of color and pattern.

The most rarefied and luxurious Oriental harem walked down the runway as Emanuel Ungaro made a fine job of softening his line. Following on the Oriental track of his dazzling couture line, he based his show on flowing cardigan jackets, tunics and pants — in shades of ecru and beige, with subtle blends of texture. They were worn with ethnic jewelry and tiny lezzes.

At night, Ungaro made the mixture richer, with exotic velvet tunics and pants in glowing colors that might have been better more faded and dusty. But apart from a puff of bloomers for the Arabian-night finale, it was a controlled show, fluid, pretty, with enough new both to lure clients and not to frighten them away.

THE ready-to-wear lines of couture houses are the focus of the second Paris week. At Lanvin, chiffon draping the bosom and fluid pants with fitted jackets proved that Dominique Morlot — who came from menswear — is getting the hang of women's clothes. His tailoring background was a bonus for sleek paneled jackets, curving to the body. Morlot had relaxed, adding a touch of the ethnic in African prints and softening his lines as though working in Play-Doh instead of marble. Molding a strong image for Lanvin is his next task.

Two ready-to-wear designers are about to join haute couture. Michel Klein, who will take over at Guy Laroche, showed in his own line that he is on the avant-garde track — but is not his engine. His knits — elongated cardigans and shrunken sweaters — looked fresh. Jean-Charles de Castelbajac may be a smart choice for Courrèges, for he has a painter's boldness in silhouette and an eye for graphic color. They will both show couture next season.



Robert Altman with Sonia Rykiel and model Christie Turlington at Rykiel's show.

The Players of Ready-to-Wear, by Altman

PARIS — So at last, it's official! Fashion: the movie. Robert Altman climbed on the podium at Sonia Rykiel's show to announce that his decade-long project to make "Prêt-à-Porter" will start rolling during the next collections in March.

At the lobster-and-pasta party that he and Rykiel threw at the Crillon hotel, Altman outlined the plot and cast of this high fashion whodunit. Julia Roberts, a scatty junior reporter from Houston, is pitched into the Paris shows after her boss has a heart attack in Milan. She loses her luggage en route (and presumably isn't yet on intimate enough terms with designers to borrow a wardrobe). There the drama starts.

Anouk Aimée, who was a star guest at the party, will play the Rykiel character: a woman designer who is the movie's thread. Others in the cast include Marcello Mastroianni as a mysterious Mr. Big; Tracy Ullman; Linda Hunt and Lauren Bacall. Somewhere along the way is a state funeral for a very important person. This may not give much scope to costume designer Catherine Leterrier, who must already be up to her sewing ma-

chine in meters of the fashion victims' favorite black.

Sigourney Weaver, who dropped by the party, was offered a role by Altman "if she happens to be in town." The fashion crowd apparently plays itself. Or, as Altman put it, "anyone who is around next March will be in it." Take that to mean anyone who isn't knocked down in the crush to reach his camera.

The script is being written by Altman and Barbara Shulgasser, arts critic of the San Francisco Examiner.

They need a script? All Altman really needs to do is to point his camera and let it roll. This season he would have caught Cindy Crawford, who sat center front at Christian Lacroix's show playing fashion editor for MTV — and complaining that it was harder work than modeling on the runway. Supermodel Naomi Campbell made an appearance at Thierry Mugler with her mother. And the ultimate fashion show photo opportunity comes up Wednesday, when Sharon Stone is slated to appear on Valentino's runway to appeal to the basic instincts of the world's photographers.

With all the Altman brouhaha going on, it was to Sonia Rykiel's

credit that she produced a lively show that made a fashion statement for the long and fluid new look.

This is prime time for Rykiel, because knits are back in fashion favor. Her signature cardigans were developed as big kimono shapes teamed with shrunken sweaters and baggy pants, using the contrast

of little and large. Sexy and witty touches included low-slung hipster pants, bared midriffs and lacy viscose knit long dresses — suspended from spaghetti-thin straps — but not something you could wear after even the smallest plate of pasta.

Suzy Menkes

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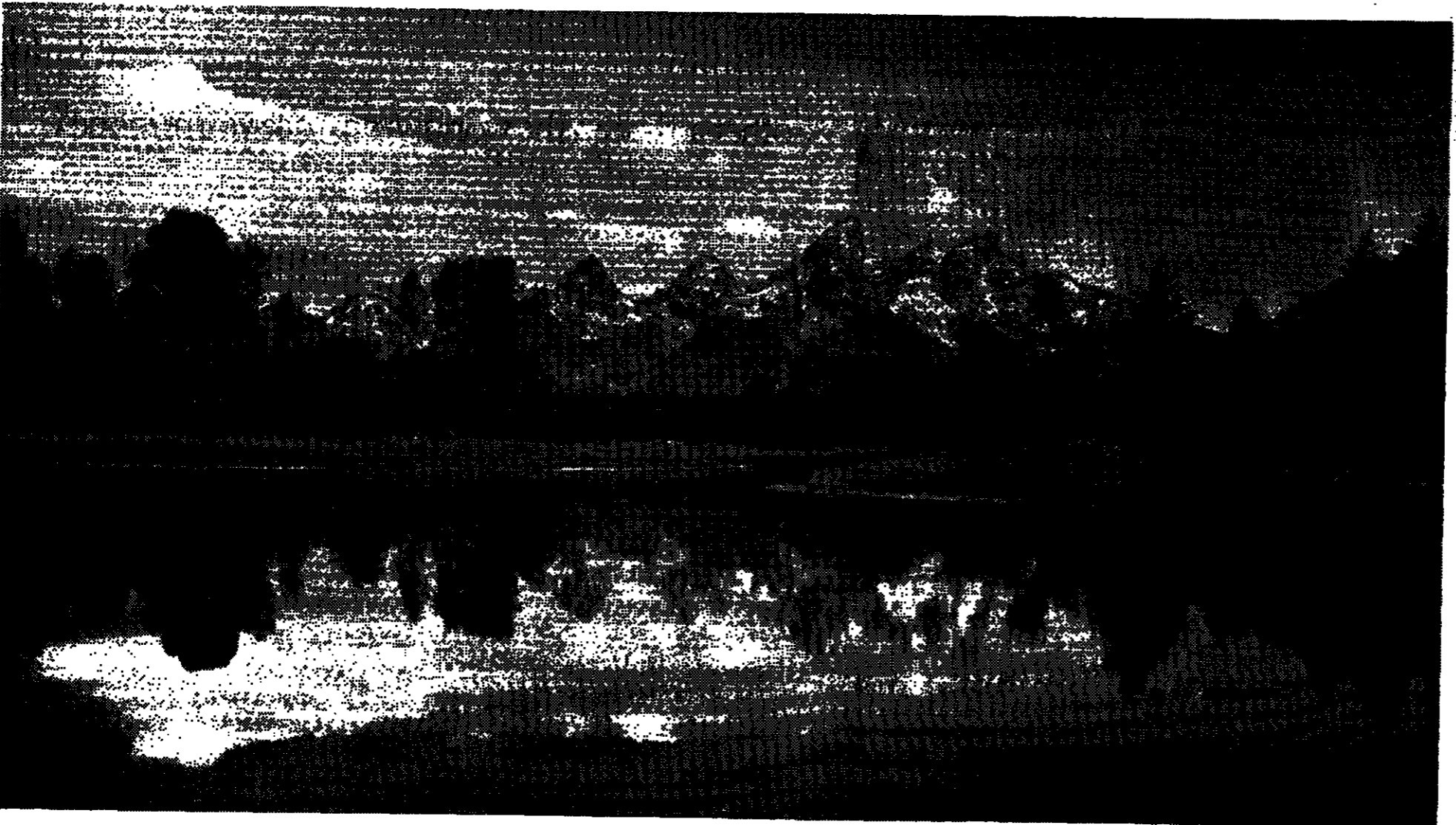
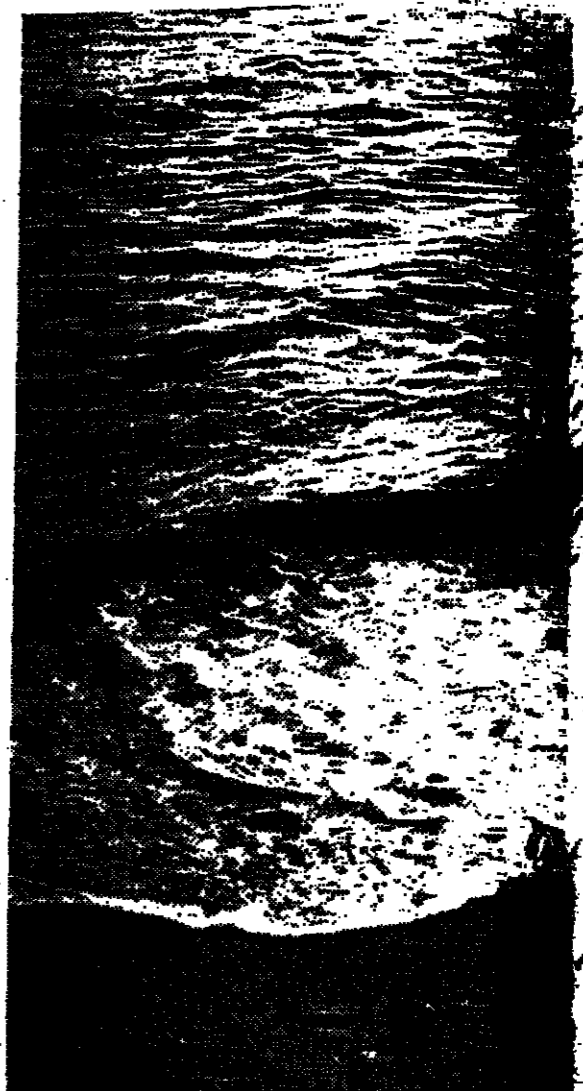
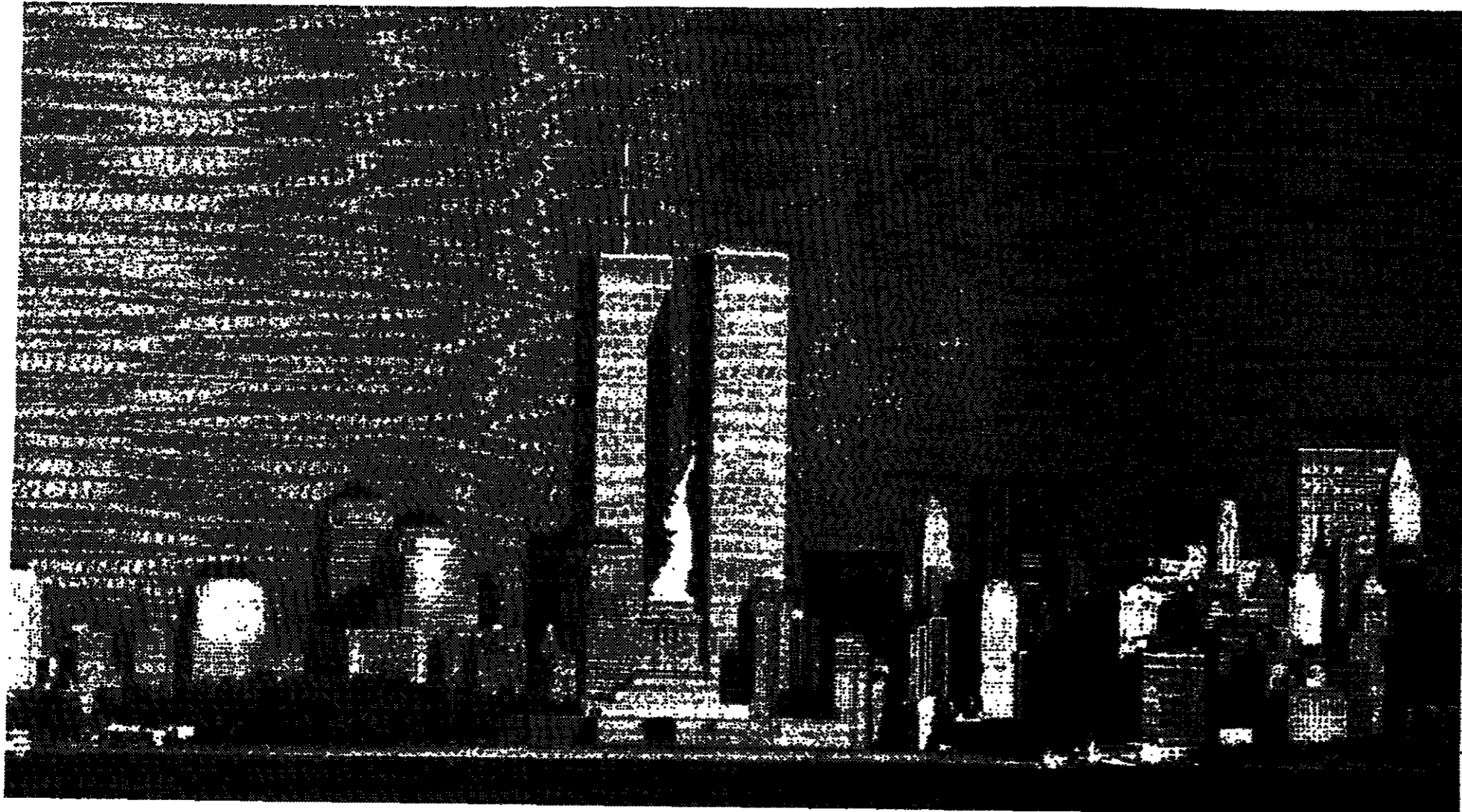
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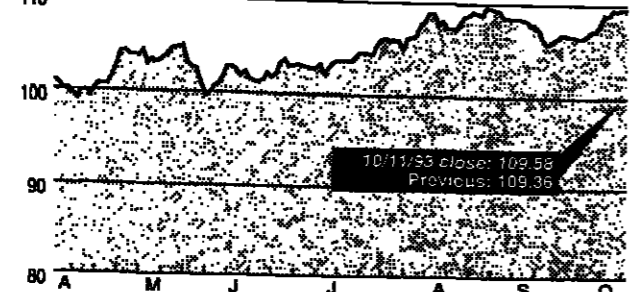
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, October 12, 1993

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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

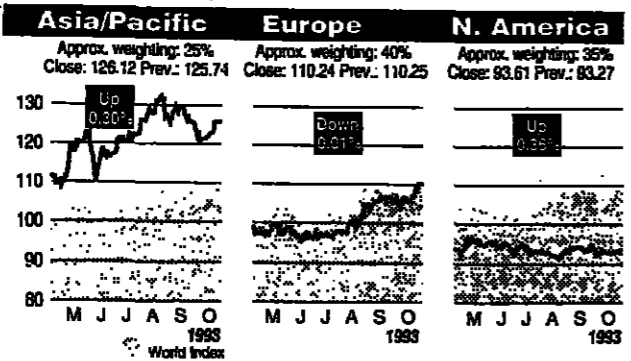


Table with 3 columns: Industrial Sectors, % Change, and % Change. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

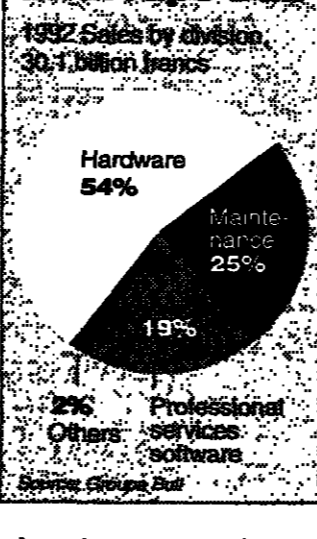
France's Bull: No Raison d'Etre But Concerned for Jobs, State Can't Pull the Plug

By Jacques Neher International Herald Tribune

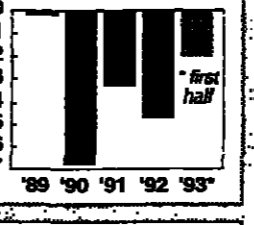
PARIS — Overwhelmed by competition in a global market where few are making money, France's multibillion-dollar effort to maintain a national computer industry is looking increasingly hopeless. As the French government ponders a giant cash transfusion for Groupe Bull, industry watchers say the state-owned company on which successive governments have pinned their industrial hopes has little future, except as a social welfare entity for keeping its 30,000-plus workers off unemployment.

Moreover, Bull's foreign minority shareholders, International Business Machines Corp. of the United States and NEC Corp. of Japan, also hint that they may deliver a vote of no confidence in the French company. Sources at both companies, which are ensnared in their own problems, say they will probably not invest more money in Bull. That means their stakes of 5.6 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, would shrink while the state's holding of 70 percent grows with the new grant. France Telecom, the state-owned phone company, holds an additional 16 percent stake in Bull.

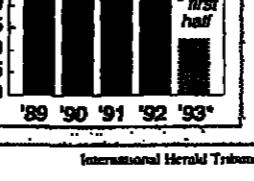
Lean Years at Groupe Bull



Earnings in billions of francs



Sales in billions of francs



focuses the company. "It'll just keep the wolf from the door a little longer," she said. Bernard Pache, who became chairman of Bull last year after leading France's withdrawal

from the coal-mining industry, has reportedly proposed a turnaround plan that offers incremental change. It urges joint man-

Bell Atlantic Set To Buy 42% of Mexican Firm

NEW YORK — Bell Atlantic Corp. said Monday it agreed to buy 42 percent of Mexico's largest cellular telephone company for more than \$1 billion, moving into the Mexican market ahead of the 1996 breakup of Telefonos de Mexico's monopoly on long-distance service. Analysts said such a deal could help Bell Atlantic become a major force in Mexican cellular service because of the large potential for expansion in a market where regular phone service is often of poor quality.

Initially, Bell Atlantic will acquire about 33 percent of Grupo Iusacell SA de CV from the controlling Peraltita family through the purchase of \$520 million of newly issued stock from the company. An initial public offering of shares equal to about 10 percent of Iusacell's equity is also being contemplated, according to both companies.

Subject to other mutually agreed conditions, Bell Atlantic will ultimately buy an additional stake in Iusacell to bring its economic interest to about 42 percent.

Iusacell, the largest cellular provider in Mexico, owns 100 percent of and operates the cellular license for a region that includes Mexico City and has a population of almost 23 million.

Bell Atlantic said it expected the transaction to have a slightly negative effect on its earnings per share for the first several years.

But it said that in the longer term, the investment should increase the wireless contribution to Bell Atlantic's earnings growth by at least 1 percent.

It said it expected cellular would contribute at least 4 percent to Bell Atlantic's overall long-term earnings growth.

Analysts said Bell Atlantic was probably moving to get a foothold in Mexico and learn how to do business there, given the great potential following the August 1996 limit to the monopoly on long-distance service held by Telefonos de Mexico.

With few telephones and growing disposable incomes, Mexico offers opportunities similar to those spawned by the break-up of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. monopoly. Currently only about nine of every 100 Mexicans have telephones, compared with 57 out of every 100 people in the United States.

Iusacell is one of several entities owned by the Peraltita family, which also owns Grupo Iusa, one of the largest industrial concerns in Mexico, with interests in construction, automotive equipment and financial services. (Reuters, UPI)

Paramount Weighs Offer From QVC

NEW YORK — Paramount Communications Inc., which announced an agreement in September to merge with the cable operator Viacom Inc., said Monday it had agreed to discuss a counter-offer by QVC Network Inc., the television shopping network.

Paramount's board was under intensifying pressure from stockholders to consider QVC's offer of \$9.5 billion, which exceeds Viacom's offer by nearly \$2 billion.

QVC last week said it lined up \$3 billion in financing from six banks to fund its proposed takeover of Paramount. The financing brought QVC's war chest for the purchase to \$4 billion.

The move by QVC came just after Viacom announced it had agreed to a \$1.2-billion investment from Nynex Corp. It has nevertheless not altered its \$7.8 billion bid for Paramount.

Regarding the QVC overture, Paramount said its board has been authorized to "evaluate various aspects of its proposal, including any regulatory restraints, the value of QVC stock and the certainty and time frame of the transaction being consummated." (UPI, AFP)

Intel's Profit Disappoints; Motorola Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA CLARA, California — Intel Corp. reported record third-quarter sales, net profit and new orders on Monday, yet its shares plummeted as investors viewed the results as a disappointment in the production of computer chips. Motorola Inc. also reported a robust profit that doubled in the quarter, to \$254 million. Motorola's profit statement came after the stock market closed.

Intel reported profit of \$584.4 million, or \$1.33 a share, more than double the year-earlier \$240.7 million, or 56 cents a share. Sales jumped 57 percent, to \$2.24 billion from \$1.43 billion. The company cited strong demand for its 486 series processors and a strong start from its new Pentium processor. Per-share numbers reflect the company's 2-for-1 stock split on May 6. Intel shares plunged \$4.75, to \$65.50, in heavy trading. That shaved more than \$2 billion from the company's market value. "We are inundated with sell orders," said Raj Rajaratham, an analyst with Needham & Co. "Anything less than \$1.40 (a share) was seen as a disappointment."

Motorola's stock, following Intel's lower before its profit announcement, lost \$2 a share to \$98.50. Motorola, a high-technology conglomerate based in

Schaumburg, Illinois, said its total revenue rose 30 percent in the quarter, to \$4.4 billion, while revenue from semiconductor divisions gained 31 percent, to \$1.5 billion. Fueling the decline in Intel's shares were comments from the company that did not signal very robust growth in the fourth quarter, traditionally the company's strongest period.

It is "possible" for fourth-quarter revenue to be higher than that in the latest quarter, Harold Hughes, chief financial officer, said in a conference call with analysts. He said the company expects gross margin in the fourth quarter in the "60 percent area." In the latest quarter, the company's gross margin stood at 63 percent, down from 64 percent in the second quarter.

Intel's third-quarter numbers follow a difficult week for semiconductor companies. Shares of these companies plunged last week after Advanced Micro Devices posted lower-than-expected third-quarter results. Also, AMD indicated it would be a "challenge" to meet third-quarter revenue levels in the fourth quarter. (A.F.X. Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)

Sun to Sell Its Chips

Sun Microsystems Inc. said Monday it would begin selling its Sparc microprocessors and related chips to other companies for the first time. United Press International reported from Mountain View, California.

The move is seen as a way for Sun, the leader in computer workstations, to keep up with Intel's Pentium and the PowerPC chip produced by the alliance of Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola.

Thinking Ahead Give the Bank to Brussels

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The European Community is about to stage a major display of political immaturity, confirming that it is far easier to make pious commitments to a European union than it is to construct one in practice.

At a summit meeting in Brussels at the end of this month, Germany is virtually certain to be given custody of the new European Monetary Institute, due to be set up next year as an embryonic European Central Bank.

The betting is that the monetary institute will go to Frankfurt, although there is still some outside money on Bonn, on the off-chance that the other countries in the end balk at putting the nerve center of their future federal reserve system in the Bundesbank's back pocket.

What the EC members should do is refuse to give it to Germany at all. Germany's claim to the prize is based on pure national self-interest and fleets all the principles on which the Community is meant to be based, and to which Germany says it subscribes.

There is only one place where the European Central Bank should be, and that is the Community's fledgling federal capital — Brussels.

It is a measure of the EC countries' greed and short-sightedness that nobody has even thought to propose Brussels as the site for the European Monetary Institute. There has been no debate on the political or the constitutional implications of the future central bank's location. Instead, the EC countries continue to haggle over the sites of new institutions as if they were perks from the pork barrel.

Alongside the monetary institute, a whole grab-bag of new European bodies will be on the summit table — including plans like an environmental institute, a patent office and a new police organization. The spoils will be shared out in the kind of crude horse-trading that put the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London, the wrong place, and gave it Jacques Attali, the wrong man, as its first president.

Here is why the Germans say they are entitled to the European Monetary Institute: Germany has

no other major EC institution; Germany is the Community's dominant economic and financial power and the guarantor of its monetary stability; and the German people will not agree to economic and monetary union unless they have their own hands on the controls.

They are all rotten reasons. If the lack of a big EC institution is a proper consideration, the monetary institute should go to Spain or Portugal, which need the jobs more.

If countries are entitled to house the policy-setting institutions in areas they dominate, then the headquarters of the Common Agricultural Policy should be deep in rural France.

And if a nation's public opinion will support a major EC objective only if it can keep control over it, we can say goodbye to the whole idea of a politically integrated Europe — of which Germany is one of the stoutest advocates.

One of the fundamental principles of the Community is that the rights of smaller countries — indeed of all countries — should be guaranteed against domination by one or more of the bigger powers.

That is what checks and balances are about. That is why central institutions are essential in a union, preferably in an neutral a place as possible. That is why the capital of the United States is not New York.

If Germany and the others are serious about European union, they should be building up their federal capital, not creating rival national power centers. Ideally, they should declare the whole of Brussels a federal district and put all their institutions there, including the European Parliament.

That would, incidentally, help the Belgians solve their perennial language dispute by taking one of the most difficult issues — the future of Brussels — out of the equation.

Realistically, of course, none of that will happen. So the European Monetary Institute should go to Amsterdam, which has put in a strong counterbid to Frankfurt. The Dutch are just as good with money as the Germans and have a healthy historic distaste for domination by their neighbors. They are the most Community-minded of nations, and they have the experience. Amsterdam was the financial center of Europe long before Frankfurt entered the running.

Italian Aide Withdraws Resignation

ROME — Industry Minister Paolo Savona withdrew on Monday his weekend resignation, taking the sting out of a dispute with Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi over plans to privatize state companies.

The prime minister's spokesman said Mr. Savona telephoned Mr. Ciampi to say he was satisfied with the contents of a letter Mr. Ciampi had sent urging him to reconsider. The minister quit on Sunday after Mr. Ciampi implicitly rejected his theories on how to privatize Italy's debt-laden state companies.

Mr. Savona's resignation came over an issue many analysts regard as crucial to the progress of reform in Italy.

Mr. Savona had said he wanted to keep power in newly privatized companies within a small core of select investors, arguing this would provide the continuity and stability the concerns needed during their early days on the open market.

Opponents of this so-called hard-core theory believe it would allow the families and groups that dominate the economy — such as the Agnellis of Fiat SpA and the merchant bank Mediobanca — to retain their grip on power.

Among Mr. Savona's critics has been Romano Prodi, head of the huge Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale state holding company.



Rorento, one of the largest bond funds in the world, confidently expects the decline in interest rates (particularly in Europe) to continue. As a result, bond prices will rise. In short, international bonds are far more attractive than short-term deposits and we expect them to remain so.

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Form for Robeco Bank (Switzerland) S.A. with fields for Name, Address, Telephone, and investment preferences.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates. Includes data for various currencies and interest rates.

MARKET DIARY

Rising Drug Stocks Inspire Wall Street

Blomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose on Monday as a rally in shares of drug companies helped offset concern about lower-than-expected earnings at Intel Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.67 points to 3,593.41, led by shares of Philip Morris Co. The Nasdaq Composite Index closed 3.39 higher at a record 767.66.

Shares of generic-drug companies, many of which trade on the Nasdaq market, surged Monday after Hoechst Celanese Corp. agreed over the weekend to acquire a 51 percent stake in Copley Pharmaceutical Inc. for \$546 million.

Copley's stock fell 2 1/2 to 46, but Zenith Laboratories Inc. rose 4 1/2 to 8 1/2. Puripac Inc. increased 1/2 to 2 1/2. Marpan Pharmaceuticals Inc. gained 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, and Roberts Pharmaceutical Corp. advanced 2 1/2 to 35 1/2.

One of the traditional drug companies, Eli Lilly, battered by stagnating prices for prescription drugs, announced plans to eliminate 4,000 workers and discontinue some cancer research. Lilly rose 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Eli Lilly is the latest in a line of drug manufacturers to take cost-cutting steps. Other companies that announced similar plans are Merck & Co., Johnson & Johnson and Marion Merrell Dow Inc.

Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. rose 1/2 to 57 1/2. Pfizer Inc. gained 1/2 to 60 1/2, and Warner-Lambert Co. advanced 2 1/2 to 68 1/2.

The slump in Intel's stock hurt other semiconductor stocks. National Semiconductor Corp., for example, fell 1 1/2 to 18. The Standard & Poor's Semiconductor Index declined 8.97 to 190.53.

The semiconductor industry has been a mainstay for this market, said Thom Brown, managing director at Rutherford, Brown & Cuthbertson Inc. "If semiconductor stocks start to fall, that could have a negative effect on the entire market."

Semiconductor stocks fell last week on signs a price war may be heating up. Shares of generic-drug companies, many of which trade on the Nasdaq market, surged Monday after Hoechst Celanese Corp. agreed over the weekend to acquire a 51 percent stake in Copley Pharmaceutical Inc. for \$546 million.

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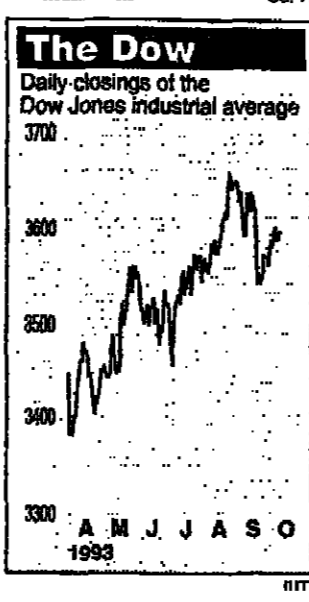


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Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists COCOA (LCE).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists COFFEE (LCE).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists WHITE SUGAR (MEFF).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists ALUMINUM (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists COPPER CATHODES (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists LEAD (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists ZINC (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists NICKEL (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists TIN (HOB).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists GOLD (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists SILVER (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists PLATINUM (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists PALLADIUM (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists RUBBER (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists WHEAT (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists CORN (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists SOYBEANS (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists COTTON (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists SUGAR (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists LUMBER (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists CRUDE OIL (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists NATURAL GAS (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists HEATING OIL (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists DIESEL OIL (COMEX).

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Prev. Close. Lists FUEL OIL (COMEX).

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (Blomberg) — Eli Lilly & Co., battered by stagnating prices for prescription drugs, said Monday it plans to cut 4,000 jobs, or 12.5 percent of its workforce, and discontinue some cancer research.

Lilly plans the cut 2,000 jobs by offering a voluntary early-retirement program and 2,000 further jobs by reducing employment of temporary and contract workers, attrition and "strict hiring practices."

Lilly said its cost-cutting includes plans for the company's Hybritech Inc. unit to abandon development of radiopharmaceutical therapy and in vivo imaging, technologies that are designed to use monoclonal antibodies to find and destroy cancer while leaving healthy tissue unharmed. Separately, Hybritech plans to cut European operations.

Westwood to Buy Unistar Radio NEW YORK (Blomberg) — Westwood One Inc. said Monday it is buying Unistar Radio Network Inc. from Infinity Broadcasting Corp. for \$101 million, which will result in the second largest radio network in the country.

Under the agreement, Infinity will become the largest shareholder of Westwood One by buying its stake in the company, acquiring 5 million newly issued Westwood shares for \$3 each.

Westwood One will now command between 30 percent and 40 percent of network advertising dollars, putting it behind only the ABC Radio Network, which has 45 percent.

Fruit of the Loom to Buy Salem SALEM, N.H. (Blomberg) — Fruit of the Loom Inc. said Monday it agreed to acquire Salem Sportswear Corp. for \$136 million in cash, a transaction designed to diversify the products made by the nation's leading underwear manufacturer.

Chicago-based Fruit of the Loom said it will begin a tender offer for all 10.7 million shares of Salem at \$12.75 a share. Shares of Salem started \$3.125, to \$12.375. Fruit of the Loom shares were down 75 cents to \$30.375.

Salem is a leading designer and marketer of T-shirts, sweatshirts and shirts bearing logos of professional baseball, basketball, hockey and football teams.

V.F. Corp. has agreed to acquire H.H. Cutler Co., a manufacturer and marketer of children's clothing, for approximately \$160 million, the companies said Monday, the Associated Press reported.

Time and HP to Build Printers PALO ALTO, California (AP) — Time Warner Entertainment L.P. and the Hewlett-Packard Co. said Monday they will co-build printers to allow home users of cable TV services to print items like coupons, ads or magazine articles.

Hewlett-Packard will provide the printing technology to be used alongside Time Warner's growing cable service network.

The new service will allow home users of those services — including on-demand news and information, maps, magazine articles and restaurant and retail services — to make prints from their TV screens.

LOS ANGELES — "Demolition Man," starring Sylvester Stallone and Wesley Snipes, opened at the top of the U.S. box office this weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table with 4 columns: Rank, Title, Studio, Sales. Lists top weekend box office movies.

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كودمان الاصل

Book Fair No Longer a Best-Seller

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — In its salad days after World War II, the Frankfurt Book Fair was a big genteel book party for the world's publishers, a place where they could gather to learn about one another's books and go about the gentlemanly business of publishing.

But Frankfurt is no longer genteel, publishing is no longer gentlemanly, and faxes, conference calls and overnight mail have all but supplanted face-to-face meetings.

With European and American publishers laying out huge sums of money for transportation, hotels, meals, photocopying, taxis, and the extravagant tips demanded to ensure any sort of service, many publishers are beginning to wonder why the weeklong fair, which ended Monday, seems to grow bigger each year.

"You used to meet in Frankfurt because it was the only time you saw foreign publishers, but these days Frankfurt has in some ways lost its viability," said one American publishing executive, who spoke on condition of anonymity, probably because his company

spent tens of thousands of dollars on logistics here this year. "Frankfurt has become something of a dinosaur."

Still, there were 6,102 exhibitors from 95 countries, and more than 200,000 visitors at the fair, massing in an enormous convention complex. Some booths, like those of Random House and HarperCollins, are enormous rooms with built-in offices.

Oddly enough, many publishers and agents in Frankfurt last week seemed to go out of their way to avoid signing the deals that used to make the fair so crucial. For one thing, they said, many of them already knew about each other's books before arriving, thanks to foreign scouts and better communications.

Between just lag (for some) and an atmosphere of relentless socializing fueled by numerous drinks (for many), they were not always sure they trusted their instincts. Some tried to read manuscripts in their rooms late at night, but many said they would just as soon wait until they returned home.

"Usually you have two or three projects that you've already started that you finalize in Frankfurt," said Peter Straus, who runs Picador, a British publishing house. "But you

can get carried away at the fair, especially at 2 o'clock in the morning, when someone is saying, 'here, take these three books on tennis...'"

At a time when book markets in many countries are depressed, publishers are ever more reluctant to gamble large amounts of money on projects that may not work out.

Most years, but not this one, the fair's momentum is fueled by word of a hot new book that everyone is desperate to see and buy first. Canny publishers, editors and agents try to stir up what they call "buzz" for books they've strategically signed up in the weeks preceding the fair.

This year, Sonny Mehta, the deliberately inscrutable publisher and editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, introduced "The Girls," a first novel about five women in the Midwest. Still, many publishers and editors were unimpressed. "It's all the same, the buzz, the noise," complained Patrick Jansson-Smith, publisher of the British house Transworld Publishers. "I don't buy any books at Frankfurt because it's under totally false circumstances. We're like the deer in the headlights saying, 'Look, if I don't move fast I'll lose it...'"

Danish Rates Nearly Back to Normal

REUTERS
COPENHAGEN — Denmark's central bank lowered its three leading interest rates by half a percentage point on Monday as part of a normalization of rate levels after the turmoil on European currency markets last summer.

The cuts, effective Tuesday, take the discount and key deposit rates on which long market rates are based to 7.75 percent and the 14-day money-market rate to 8.5 percent.

The central bank said the rate reductions were possible because the krona had recently shown stability on currency markets. The krona was little changed after the announcement; the Deutsche mark fell to 4.0480 kroner from 4.0550 late on Friday.

The bank said the cuts were part of a normalization process after the turmoil that preceded the widening of the exchange-rate mechanism's fluctuation bands early in August.

The Danish central bank's rates are still higher than the 7.25 percent for the discount rate and 7.80 percent for the 14-day rate seen in early July before the bank drastically raised rates to defend the krona.

Danish bond prices gained in after-hours trade after the central bank announcement. Dealers said the benchmark 8 percent state bond due 2003 was up 0.25 point, to 110.35.

But Hardy Larsen, head of arbitrage trading at Unibank, said he did not expect a bond market rally on Tuesday. "A cut was expected this week," he said. "Much of the effect is discounted in prices."

Stock-market dealers said they believed the exchange's KFX top-20 index would rise a moderate 0.25-0.5 percentage point on Tuesday as a result of the rate cuts.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX		2,181.82	2,105.01	+0.30
London FTSE 100 Index		3,102.28	3,108.00	-0.21
Paris CAC 40		2,138.72	2,158.38	-0.92
Amsterdam CBS Trend		1,285.88	1,286.00	-0.09
Brussels Stock Index		3,643.41	3,618.43	+0.37
Frankfurt FAZ		774.55	765.57	+1.17
Helsinki HEX		1,485.89	1,486.25	-0.02
London Financial Times 50		2,358.70	2,359.10	-0.02
London FTSE 100		3,102.28	3,108.00	-0.21
Madrid General Index		292.80	292.04	-0.19
Milan MIB		1,287.00	1,286.00	-0.92
Paris CAC 40		2,138.72	2,158.38	-0.92
Stockholm Allshare Index		1,526.88	1,526.00	-0.19
Vienna Stock Index		438.02	431.57	+1.49
Zurich SBS		872.00	868.00	+0.46

CHUNNEL: At Long Last, an Opening Date Is Set for Tunnel Under the English Channel

Continued from Page 1

continues to rank the shares as a "buy," in spite of his calculations that shareholders will have to wait until the year 2000 to bank their first dividend.

Having grown used to news of lengthy delays, huge cost overruns and bitter disputes, observers found little to fault in Monday's announcements. Key to that transformation was Eurotunnel's temporary settlement reached in July with Trans-Manche Link, the 10-company consortium building the tunnel.

TML had asserted that it was owed £1.2 billion by Eurotunnel for cost overruns. Sir Alastair, in turn had countered that the contractors were slowing work on the tunnel in an attempt to "blackmail" the company into paying up.

Since they agreed in July to pay TML £235 million to cover their costs for the remainder of the construction, Eurotunnel officials said that work had suddenly spurred forward.

"In the seven previous years of this project we have never experienced the openness and cooperation we are now experiencing," said

Roger Picard, Eurotunnel's managing director for construction.

Optimistic Eurotunnel officials predicted that by the third quarter of next year they will already have taken 30 percent of the existing cross-Channel freight traffic and 40 percent of the car traffic. Christopher Garnett, the Eurotunnel commercial director, said he was encouraged by early discussion with both freight companies and tour operators.

"We have an opening date, and now that people see this as happening they are com-

mitting the time to work with us," he said. What remains to be seen is just how much Eurotunnel will charge for its service. It is expected to announce its fares in December.

Currently, two ferry operators ply the route between Dover and Calais, with 10 ships between them. Competition between the ferry operators has already led to some fare cutting, a factor that forced Eurotunnel in turn to pare its expected revenue for next year by £44 million and by an additional £30 million for 1995.

Ireland Plans Large Outlays To Create Jobs

REUTERS
DUBLIN — Ireland unveiled on Monday its biggest national investment program, which will pump 20 billion pounds (\$29 billion) into the country by 1999 to create jobs and cut unemployment.

"Our aim is nothing less than the transformation of Ireland," said Prime Minister Albert Reynolds. "This plan gives us an opportunity to close the gap between us and our more developed European Community partners."

The plan will pour 3 billion pounds into agriculture and natural resources and the same into education. More than 2.6 billion pounds will be invested in transport infrastructure, 1.4 billion in industry, 1.25 billion in a local development program and 600 million in tourism.

The prime minister said the plan would create 200,000 jobs, many permanent, although job losses would not be halted. Between 52,000 and 80,000 net job gains are expected.

Very briefly:

- Mannesmann AG said it was pricing a one-for-eight rights issue at 250 Deutsche marks (\$154) to raise 1,009 billion DM.
- West German retail sales totaled 49 billion DM in August, down 0.4 percent in real terms from a year earlier but up a nominal 1.5 percent.
- Britain's trade deficit worsened more than many analysts expected in July, rising to £1.5 billion from £1.2 billion in June, reflecting weak demand for British imports in the other European markets.
- British Broadcasting Corp. said it would launch a 24-hour radio news-and-sports station in April, replacing Radio Five a sports and children's channel that will be discontinued after three years of existence; the BBC abandoned a plan to broadcast the new service in place of the Radio Four longwave service, which is received in parts of Continental Europe.
- Nestlé SA will pay \$37 million for a 47 percent stake in Goplane, a Polish chocolate company. Nestlé said. Nestlé has agreed to invest up to \$35 million in the company. AFX, AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg

EC Unemployment Steadies

Agence France-Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community's jobless rate remained stable at 10.4 percent in August, unchanged from June and July, the European Community's statistical service said Monday.

This was one percentage point above the 9.4 percent figure recorded in August a year ago, and Eurostat said unemployment was still following a rising trend.

But the August figure indicated that the rate of increase in unemployment might be slowing down and that the official estimates of a jobless rate of 11 percent by the end of 1993 and more than 12 percent by the middle of 1994 may have been overstated.

Spain had the highest rate in August, 21.2 percent, and Ireland followed, with 18.2 percent.

BULL: Aid to Computer Maker Seems to Have Little Purpose Other Than to Preserve Jobs

Continued from Page 11

facturing, such as the recent venture between its Zenith Data Systems personal computer division and Packard Bell in the United States, and further emphasis on systems integration, that is, helping customers tie their computers together into networks.

Like IBM, Ms. Doory said, Bull is saddled with a big overhead built up over the years to sustain development, sales and maintenance of large corporate computer systems, or mainframes, a business that now is in sharp decline.

Sales of mainframes, which run on proprietary operating systems and may cost \$1 million or more, are being replaced in the market by smaller and less expensive work

stations and so-called client-servers that can be tied together in networks using hardware components from different manufacturers.

Bull, in fact, does not make mainframes. It buys machines from NEC, programs them with Bull software, and then sells them under the Bull name. Its manufacturing is focused on the smaller systems, and on personal computers, through Zenith, acquired in 1989.

For the various ministries considering the plan, the bottom line is the need to maintain an industrial capacity in a sector deemed of strategic importance and in which Bull employs over 30,000 people.

"Bull is a very important part of France's industrial patrimony," said a government

source who has seen the restructuring plan. "We want to focus on the company's areas of excellence in order to turn it around and prepare it for privatization. We're not about to cross Bull out from one day to the next. We have its workers to consider."

But observers say Bull — a company founded in 1931 as a producer of punch-card tabulators, and nationalized in 1983 as a conglomerate of several computer concerns — can no longer be viewed as a strategic interest in a world where computers have become commodities.

"There is no need whatsoever for the French government to want to be in computers," said Robert Heikes, a computer industry consultant who formerly headed Europe-

an operations for National Semiconductor Corp. "Computers have become an off-the-shelf item all over the world. It can't be called strategic if you have to invest billions of francs each year to keep it going."

The new capital request, coming on top of an injection earlier this year of 2.5 billion francs, has prompted an inquiry by the EC Commission of what it considers questionable state aid. In the decade through 1992, the government awarded Bull 11.5 billion francs in capital grants.

Mr. Heikes said the new conservative government, though espousing a free-market philosophy, is apparently not willing to risk losing face by admitting France has made a mistake.

How to Translate 'Low, Low Prices' Into Japanese

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's new leaders were swept to power amid promises that the government would no longer tolerate ridiculously high prices and that companies would have to stop enriching themselves at home while offering deep discounts on cameras and television sets in Manhattan and Hong Kong.

Still, no one in the Japanese bureaucracy was quite prepared to deal with retailers like Ken Fujiwara. He had the temerity, in a family-owned store on a back street of Tokyo, to do what no one else had in a generation — offer Japanese women a 20 percent discount on cosmetics made by the giant of the Japanese industry, Shiseido Co.

For years, Japan's Fair Trade Commission had turned a blind eye to complaints that women buying cosmetics in this country pay at least twice as much as when traveling abroad.

But then a few days ago, to his own shock, the ebullient Mr. Fujiwara, 45, won an enormous victory for Japanese consumers. A court ordered Shiseido to resume supplying stores like Mr. Fujiwara's, even if they sell by mail order and ignore the cosmetics maker's quiet pressure never to undercut the suggested retail price.

Days before the ruling, the Fair Trade Commission raided Shiseido's offices and seized documents after another retailer had complained that he, too, had been cut off for offering deep discounts.

"Shiseido's case is typical of Japan's closed retailing system, which has been victimizing Japanese for too long," Mr. Fujiwara said the other day, scampering around the crowded back room where his workers fill orders faxed in from housewives and so-called office ladies in the Tokyo area.

"But now there is a change in political power and in the social trends," he said. "It's finally happening."

Discounting is suddenly, and finally, bursting onto Tokyo's streets.

One of the hottest stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange these days is Aoyama Trading, a supplier of discount men's suits whose customers do not seem to mind if some of the tailoring is done in North Korea.

When Aoyama's competitor, Haruyama, opened its store in the pricey Ginza area this month, just two blocks behind the giant full-price Mitsukoshi department store, 3,000 people lined up for the opening sale.

Inside the Haruyama shop, there are none of the elaborate floral arrangements, none of the perfectly manicured saleswomen and none of the art galleries that help drive up

the prices in Tokyo's chic department stores. Instead, there are racks of clothes pushed together so tightly that customers have to walk down the aisles sideways.

Publicly, the department stores shrug off the new entries, saying they serve a different breed of customer, but few doubt that the discounters help explain why department store sales have been flat for so long.

For certain products, particularly electronics, discounting has been around in Japan for some time — though often the effects are hardly noticeable.

The huge number of Japanese tourists who return home from overseas with Nikon lenses, Sony compact-disk players and Panasonic portable phones are walking testimony to the price differentials between Japan and the rest of the world.

Until recently, Japanese manufacturers and government officials usually had plenty of explanations at hand, explaining that consumers would never tolerate the kind of

minimalist service provided in American discount stores or that the products that Japanese makers sell in their home market are different from those they export.

But with some exceptions most of those differences are modest.

Now, the fall of the Liberal Democratic Party this year, after 38 years in power, has sent a liberating wind through the retail markets.

Suddenly, it is politically acceptable to talk about discount airline tickets, as Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa did in his opening speech to parliament a few weeks ago. The Transport Ministry got the hint: Days later, a 20 percent cut in fares to Europe was announced.

The new government's focus on pricing intensified last week when the prime minister ordered a study of price differences between Japan and other countries as part of a 12-point plan to increase imports.

"I think that Hosokawa's stance in favor of deregulation has made a big change in the atmosphere," said Yoshimiro Sakamoto, the director-general of international trade policy at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which has done its own share of price setting.

Everyone argues about what keeps prices so high in Japan, but certainly part

of it is the tremendous control most manufacturers have maintained over their distribution channel. Most retailers dare not anger their suppliers by offering discounts on brand-name goods.

Perhaps there is no better example than in cosmetics. The government exempted cosmetics from price competition starting in the 1950s, giving manufacturers the right to enforce specific retail prices.

Those regulations were taken off the books in 1973. Since then, the market has been free, at least on paper.

But for the next 20 years, Shiseido products — the top of the line — have almost never been found for even a yen below the suggested retail price. The company dispatched thousands of specialists to retail stores to advise women on how to best use Shiseido products.

However, Toshimasa Tsuruta, a professor at Senshu University, has recently written that they served another purpose. "They were the 'price guard,'" he said.

The company says that is nonsense. "Discounting is not the issue," said Shin-ichiro Sugiyama, a spokesman for Shiseido. "We know very well we cannot dictate the retail price. It is an issue of how our cosmetics are sold."

ASIA/PACIFIC

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		8,189.89	8,005.58	+1.92
Singapore Straits Times		2,046.57	2,031.45	+0.74
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,139.80	2,028.20	+0.67
Tokyo Nikkei 225		Closed	20,378.64	-
Kuala Lumpur Composite		836.15	884.62	+1.19
Bangkok SET		1,128.74	1,088.84	+2.28
Seoul Composite Stock		722.09	712.35	+1.37
Taipei Weighted Price		Closed	3,885.68	-
Manila Composite		2,826.33	1,982.72	+2.21
Jakarta Stock Index		440.41	438.55	+0.42
New Zealand NZSE-50		2,010.09	2,016.74	-0.33
Bombay National Index		1,285.40	1,285.70	+0.75

Very briefly:

- Private savings at China's four major banks swelled to more than 1.3 trillion yuan (\$225.6 billion) at the end of September, reversing a decline earlier in the year, the official Xinhua News Agency said.
- Shanghai is to set up China's first gold market soon and the southern city of Guangzhou hopes to follow suit, a provincial official of the central bank said. He did not say when the market would open.
- Taiwan, which has been growing at around 6 percent annually over the past several years despite the global economic slowdown, said Standard & Poor's Corp. gave it an A-1-plus rating on short-term debt, the agency's highest.
- Chinese power shortages idled at least one third of the country's industry last year, causing lost output worth more than 700 billion yuan, the People's Daily said.
- Inchcape PLC formed a venture with Compagnie Européenne de Courtage d'Assurances & de Reassurances SA to provide insurance-brokerage services to French-owned businesses in the Far East.
- The Philippine central bank governor said his office was investigating allegations that banks had engineered the recent plunge of the peso against the U.S. dollar. He said that any offender would be punished. AP, Reuters, AFP, AFX

TNT Cites 'Challenge' In Europe

Bloomberg Business News
SYDNEY — TNT Ltd. has said it will have a "challenging" time trying to turn its European joint-venture express parcel operation from loss to profit by mid-1995.

The parcel express service, GD Express Worldwide, incurred a loss of 96.6 million Australian dollars (\$62.8 million) in its first full year of operation, ended June 30. TNT operates the service in conjunction with post offices in France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Canada. It includes operations purchased from Federal Express Corp.

Details about GD Express's loss and outlook are outlined in a prospectus, released Monday, for the sale of up to 325 million dollars of converting preference shares in TNT Ltd. The shares must be converted into common stock by 1997.

The parcel express unit contributed to a widening of TNT's after-tax loss last year, to 257 million dollars. The venture was at the center of a boardroom battle in August that resulted in the departure of TNT's founder, Sir Peter Abeles.

Sir Peter wanted to spin off the European assets in help cut TNT debt. But David Morfimer, the chief executive, won the day with his plan to retain GD Express.

The prospectus said TNT hoped to eliminate GD's losses in the year to June 30, 1995, but it recognized this was a "challenging objective."

A Sales Pitch for U.S. Rice Japan Tells Visiting Aide It Will Buy Some

REUTERS
UTSUNOMIYA, Japan — Mike Espy, the U.S. agriculture secretary, began a tour of Japan on Monday with visits to rice and cattle farms, and called on Tokyo to open its rice market.

American farmers could supply Japan's rice shortfall this year, he said. Hit by its worst postwar rice harvest, Japan announced last month that it would import 200,000 tons of industrial-grade rice this year and maybe more next year.

"The only true way to ensure true food security is to open up the market to adequate world supplies," Mr. Espy said on a rice farm in Utsunomiya, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Tokyo.

He stressed that it was necessary to do away with barriers on foods other than rice as well, to benefit Japan's consumers. "We'd like to reduce tariffs and nontariff barriers, and open the gates so more food can flow into Japan," he said.

Japan's agriculture minister, Eijiro Hata, was quoted by ministry officials as telling Mr. Espy on Monday evening that Tokyo would import a "con-

Braving Penalties, Many Koreans Keep Their Alias Accounts

REUTERS
SEOUL — Up to 30 percent of false-name account holders in South Korea had yet to give their true identities on Monday, on the eve of a deadline for South Koreans to stop using pseudonyms in financial transactions.

Starting Tuesday, those who continue the long-standing practice of dealing under false names risk confiscation of some of their assets.

Government figures issued on Monday showed that only about 70 percent of false-name bank account holders had opened up by last Wednesday. Banks and securities houses reported no signs of a last-minute rush before the deadline.

A decree issued by President Kim Young Sam on Aug. 12 outlawing the use of aliases gave South Koreans two months to put their financial affairs in order.

"Many, it seems, plan to sit tight and hope for an amnesty further down the line," a government official said. "That is wishful thinking."

The deputy prime minister, Lee Kyung Shick, said Friday that about 4 trillion won (\$4.9 billion) in false and borrowed-name accounts had been converted into real-name accounts.

He said 1.2 trillion won remained in false-name accounts, but the amount still in borrowed-name accounts was unknown.

False-name accounts are easy to spot because they lack a state identity-card number. Borrowed-name accounts, opened with someone else's genuine documentation, often a child's, are harder to trace.

Newspapers said the wealthy with something to hide preferred using borrowed-name rather than false-name accounts and that those holding out were unlikely to capitulate. Most preferred to surrender some assets rather than reveal the source of their wealth and risk investigation into tax evasion or corrupt gains, newspapers and economists said.

After Tuesday's deadline, all unregistered accounts will be regarded as false-name accounts and 10 percent of the funds will be appropriated by the government each year.

"In the long run, any attempt to clean up cronyism and sludge is a good thing," said William Daniel, branch manager of Barings Securities in Seoul.

But the price is short-term pain: Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities estimates the bond market and the underground lending market account for 20 percent of all corporate financing.

BZW said the size of South Korea's underground economy was unknown. But an estimate from Shinhan Research Institute put it at about 46 trillion won in 1992.

A New Hong Kong Newspaper Stirs

REUTERS
HONG KONG — Oriental Press Group Ltd. is planning an independent English-language newspaper to challenge the dominant South China Morning Post, said Steve Vines, the newspaper's designated editor, on Monday.

Oriental Press Group, which publishes the Chinese-language Oriental Daily News, will decide whether to push ahead with the project within the next two weeks, Mr. Vines said.

Robert Kuok, a Malaysian tycoon and one of Beijing's official advisers on Hong Kong ahead of the colony's 1997 return to China, took control of South China Morning Post (Holdings) Ltd. last week.

Mr. Kuok bought a 34.9 percent stake in the Post for \$349 million from News Corp., who has kept 15.1 percent.

Some observers have expressed worries that the Post, until now controlled by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., might shed its independent editorial policy in favor of a more pro-China stance under Mr. Kuok.

Mr. Vines said Oriental Press "took the view that there would be a very good market position for an independently minded newspaper."

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Herald Tribune

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Debt Talks

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a day.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.50	11.50	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	11.50	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00
13.00	12.00	AB	0.00	0.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	AB	0.00	0.00	10.00
14.00	13.00	AC	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	AC	0.00	0.00	10.00
15.00	14.00	AD	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	14.00	AD	0.00	0.00	10.00
16.00	15.00	AE	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.00	15.00	AE	0.00	0.00	10.00
17.00	16.00	AF	0.00	0.00	10.00	17.00	16.00	AF	0.00	0.00	10.00
18.00	17.00	AG	0.00	0.00	10.00	18.00	17.00	AG	0.00	0.00	10.00
19.00	18.00	AH	0.00	0.00	10.00	19.00	18.00	AH	0.00	0.00	10.00
20.00	19.00	AI	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	AI	0.00	0.00	10.00
21.00	20.00	AJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	21.00	20.00	AJ	0.00	0.00	10.00
22.00	21.00	AK	0.00	0.00	10.00	22.00	21.00	AK	0.00	0.00	10.00
23.00	22.00	AL	0.00	0.00	10.00	23.00	22.00	AL	0.00	0.00	10.00
24.00	23.00	AM	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	23.00	AM	0.00	0.00	10.00
25.00	24.00	AN	0.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	24.00	AN	0.00	0.00	10.00
26.00	25.00	AO	0.00	0.00	10.00	26.00	25.00	AO	0.00	0.00	10.00
27.00	26.00	AP	0.00	0.00	10.00	27.00	26.00	AP	0.00	0.00	10.00
28.00	27.00	AQ	0.00	0.00	10.00	28.00	27.00	AQ	0.00	0.00	10.00
29.00	28.00	AR	0.00	0.00	10.00	29.00	28.00	AR	0.00	0.00	10.00
30.00	29.00	AS	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	29.00	AS	0.00	0.00	10.00
31.00	30.00	AT	0.00	0.00	10.00	31.00	30.00	AT	0.00	0.00	10.00
32.00	31.00	AV	0.00	0.00	10.00	32.00	31.00	AV	0.00	0.00	10.00
33.00	32.00	AW	0.00	0.00	10.00	33.00	32.00	AW	0.00	0.00	10.00
34.00	33.00	AX	0.00	0.00	10.00	34.00	33.00	AX	0.00	0.00	10.00
35.00	34.00	AY	0.00	0.00	10.00	35.00	34.00	AY	0.00	0.00	10.00
36.00	35.00	AZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	36.00	35.00	AZ	0.00	0.00	10.00
37.00	36.00	BA	0.00	0.00	10.00	37.00	36.00	BA	0.00	0.00	10.00
38.00	37.00	BB	0.00	0.00	10.00	38.00	37.00	BB	0.00	0.00	10.00
39.00	38.00	BC	0.00	0.00	10.00	39.00	38.00	BC	0.00	0.00	10.00
40.00	39.00	BD	0.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	39.00	BD	0.00	0.00	10.00
41.00	40.00	BE	0.00	0.00	10.00	41.00	40.00	BE	0.00	0.00	10.00
42.00	41.00	BF	0.00	0.00	10.00	42.00	41.00	BF	0.00	0.00	10.00
43.00	42.00	BG	0.00	0.00	10.00	43.00	42.00	BG	0.00	0.00	10.00
44.00	43.00	BH	0.00	0.00	10.00	44.00	43.00	BH	0.00	0.00	10.00
45.00	44.00	BI	0.00	0.00	10.00	45.00	44.00	BI	0.00	0.00	10.00
46.00	45.00	BJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	46.00	45.00	BJ	0.00	0.00	10.00
47.00	46.00	BK	0.00	0.00	10.00	47.00	46.00	BK	0.00	0.00	10.00
48.00	47.00	BL	0.00	0.00	10.00	48.00	47.00	BL	0.00	0.00	10.00
49.00	48.00	BM	0.00	0.00	10.00	49.00	48.00	BM	0.00	0.00	10.00
50.00	49.00	BN	0.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	49.00	BN	0.00	0.00	10.00
51.00	50.00	BO	0.00	0.00	10.00	51.00	50.00	BO	0.00	0.00	10.00
52.00	51.00	BP	0.00	0.00	10.00	52.00	51.00	BP	0.00	0.00	10.00
53.00	52.00	BQ	0.00	0.00	10.00	53.00	52.00	BQ	0.00	0.00	10.00
54.00	53.00	BR	0.00	0.00	10.00	54.00	53.00	BR	0.00	0.00	10.00
55.00	54.00	BS	0.00	0.00	10.00	55.00	54.00	BS	0.00	0.00	10.00
56.00	55.00	BT	0.00	0.00	10.00	56.00	55.00	BT	0.00	0.00	10.00
57.00	56.00	BV	0.00	0.00	10.00	57.00	56.00	BV	0.00	0.00	10.00
58.00	57.00	BW	0.00	0.00	10.00	58.00	57.00	BW	0.00	0.00	10.00
59.00	58.00	BX	0.00	0.00	10.00	59.00	58.00	BX	0.00	0.00	10.00
60.00	59.00	BY	0.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	59.00	BY	0.00	0.00	10.00
61.00	60.00	BZ	0.00	0.00	10.00	61.00	60.00	BZ	0.00	0.00	10.00
62.00	61.00	CA	0.00	0.00	10.00	62.00	61.00	CA	0.00	0.00	10.00
63.00	62.00	CB	0.00	0.00	10.00	63.00	62.00	CB	0.00	0.00	10.00
64.00	63.00	CC	0.00	0.00	10.00	64.00	63.00	CC	0.00	0.00	10.00
65.00	64.00	CD	0.00	0.00	10.00	65.00	64.00	CD	0.00	0.00	10.00
66.00	65.00	CE	0.00	0.00	10.00	66.00	65.00	CE	0.00	0.00	10.00
67.00	66.00	CF	0.00	0.00	10.00	67.00	66.00	CF	0.00	0.00	10.00
68.00	67.00	CG	0.00	0.00	10.00	68.00	67.00	CG	0.00	0.00	10.00
69.00	68.00	CH	0.00	0.00	10.00	69.00	68.00	CH	0.00	0.00	10.00
70.00	69.00	CI	0.00	0.00	10.00	70.00	69.00	CI	0.00	0.00	10.00
71.00	70.00	CJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	71.00	70.00	CJ	0.00	0.00	10.00
72.00	71.00	CK	0.00	0.00	10.00	72.00	71.00	CK	0.00	0.00	10.00
73.00	72.00	CL	0.00	0.00	10.00	73.00	72.00	CL	0.00	0.00	10.00
74.00	73.00	CM	0.00	0.00	10.00	74.00	73.00	CM	0.00	0.00	10.00
75.00	74.00	CN	0.00	0.00	10.00	75.00	74.00	CN	0.00	0.00	10.00
76.00	75.00	CO	0.00	0.00	10.00	76.00	75.00	CO	0.00	0.00	10.00
77.00	76.00	CP	0.00	0.00	10.00	77.00	76.00	CP	0.00	0.00	10.00
78.00	77.00	CQ	0.00	0.00	10.00	78.00	77.00	CQ	0.00	0.00	10.00
79.00	78.00	CR	0.00	0.00	10.00	79.00	78.00	CR	0.00	0.00	10.00
80.00	79.00	CS	0.00	0.00	10.00	80.00	79.00	CS	0.00	0.00	10.00
81.00	80.00	CT	0.00	0.00	10.00	81.00	80.00	CT	0.00	0.00	10.00
82.00	81.00	CV	0.00	0.00	10.00	82.00	81.00	CV	0.00	0.00	10.00
83.00	82.00	CW	0.00	0.00	10.00	83.00	82.00	CW	0.00	0.00	10.00
84.00	83.00	CX	0.00	0.00	10.00	84.00	83.00	CX	0.00	0.00	10.00
85.00	84.00	CY	0.00	0.00	10.00	85.00	84.00	CY	0.00	0.00	10.00
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87.00	86.00	DA	0.00	0.00	10.00	87.00	86.00	DA	0.00	0.00	10.00
88.00	87.00	DB	0.00	0.00	10.00	88.00	87.00	DB	0.00	0.00	10.00
89.00	88.00	DC	0.00	0.00	10.00	89.00	88.00	DC	0.00	0.00	10.00
90.00	89.00	DD	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	89.00	DD	0.00	0.00	10.00
91.00	90.00	DE	0.00	0.00	10.00	91.00	90.00	DE	0.00	0.00	10.00
92.00	91.00	DF	0.00	0.00	10.00	92.00	91.00	DF	0.00	0.00	10.00
93.00	92.00	DG	0.00	0.00	10.00	93.00	92.00	DG	0.00	0.00	10.00
94.00	93.00	DH	0.00	0.00	10.00	94.00	93.00	DH	0.00	0.00	10.00
95.00	94.00	DI	0.00	0.00	10.00	95.00	94.00	DI	0.00	0.00	10.00
96.00	95.00	DJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	96.00	95.00	DJ	0.00	0.00	10.00
97.00	96.00	DK	0.00	0.00	10.00	97.00	96.00	DK	0.00	0.00	10.00
98.00	97.00	DL	0.00	0.00	10.00	98.00	97.00	DL	0.00	0.00	10.00
99.00	98.00	DM	0.00	0.00	10.00	99.00	98.00	DM	0.00	0.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	DN	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	DN	0.00	0.00	10.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
10.00	9.00	EA	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	EA	0.00	0.00	10.00
11.00	10.00	EB	0.00	0.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	EB	0.00	0.00	10.00
12.00	11.00	EC	0.00	0.00	10.00	12.00	11.00	EC	0.00	0.00	10.00
13.00	12.00	ED	0.00	0.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	ED	0.00	0.00	10.00
14.00	13.00	EE	0.00	0.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	EE	0.00	0.00	10.00
15.00	14.00	EF	0.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	14.00	EF	0.00	0.00	10.00
16.00	15.00	EG	0.00	0.00	10.00	16.00	15.00	EG	0.00	0.00	10.00
17.00	16.00	EH	0.00	0.00	10.00	17.00	16.00	EH	0.00	0.00	10.00
18.00	17.00	EI	0.00	0.00	10.00	18.00	17.00	EI	0.00	0.00	10.00
19.00	18.00	EJ	0.00	0.00	10.00	19.00	18.00	EJ	0.00	0.00	10.00
20.00	19.00	EK	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	19.00	EK	0.00	0.00	10.00
21.00	20.00	EL	0.00	0.00	10.00	21.00	20.00	EL	0.00	0.00	10.00
22.00	21.00	EM	0.00	0.00	10.00	22.00	21.00	EM	0.00	0.00	10.00
23.00	22.00	EN	0.00	0.00	10.00	23.00	22.00	EN	0.00	0.00	10.00
24.00	23.00	EO	0.00	0.00	10.00	24.00	23.00	EO	0.00	0.00	10.00
25.00	24.00	EP	0.00	0.00							

SPORTS

NL Series, Game 4

Table with columns for Philadelphia 5, Braves 1. Lists player statistics for both teams including batting average, hits, runs, and errors.

AL Series, Game 5

Table with columns for Blue Jays 5, White Sox 2. Lists player statistics for both teams including batting average, hits, runs, and errors.

Dykstra's Homer Lifts Phils in 10th; Jays Lead, 3-2

Guzman Continues Mastery Over Chisox Ace McDowell

By Murray Chass
TORONTO — The American League's championship series will not last long enough for Jack McDowell to keep pitching against the Toronto Blue Jays and Juan Guzman until he gets it right.

McDowell, who led the league with 22 victories and was its only 20-game winner, tried for the second time in the pennant playoff Sunday, and for the second time the Blue Jays' batters battered him.

Guzman, who beat McDowell in the series opener, was even better this time, giving up only three hits to seven innings in a 5-2 victory that sent the series back to Chicago with Toronto leading by three games to two.

The White Sox planned to rest Monday, passing up a workout at Comiskey Park, which did not treat them kindly in the first two games last week. They will show up Tuesday night for the sixth game prepared to pitch Alex Fernandez, the second-game loser, against Dave Stewart, the second-game winner.

The Blue Jays planned to work out, but they already had a pretty good workout Sunday as they registered the first home-team victory in the five games. They did it by knocking McDowell out in the third inning, scoring three runs against him on five hits and three walks.

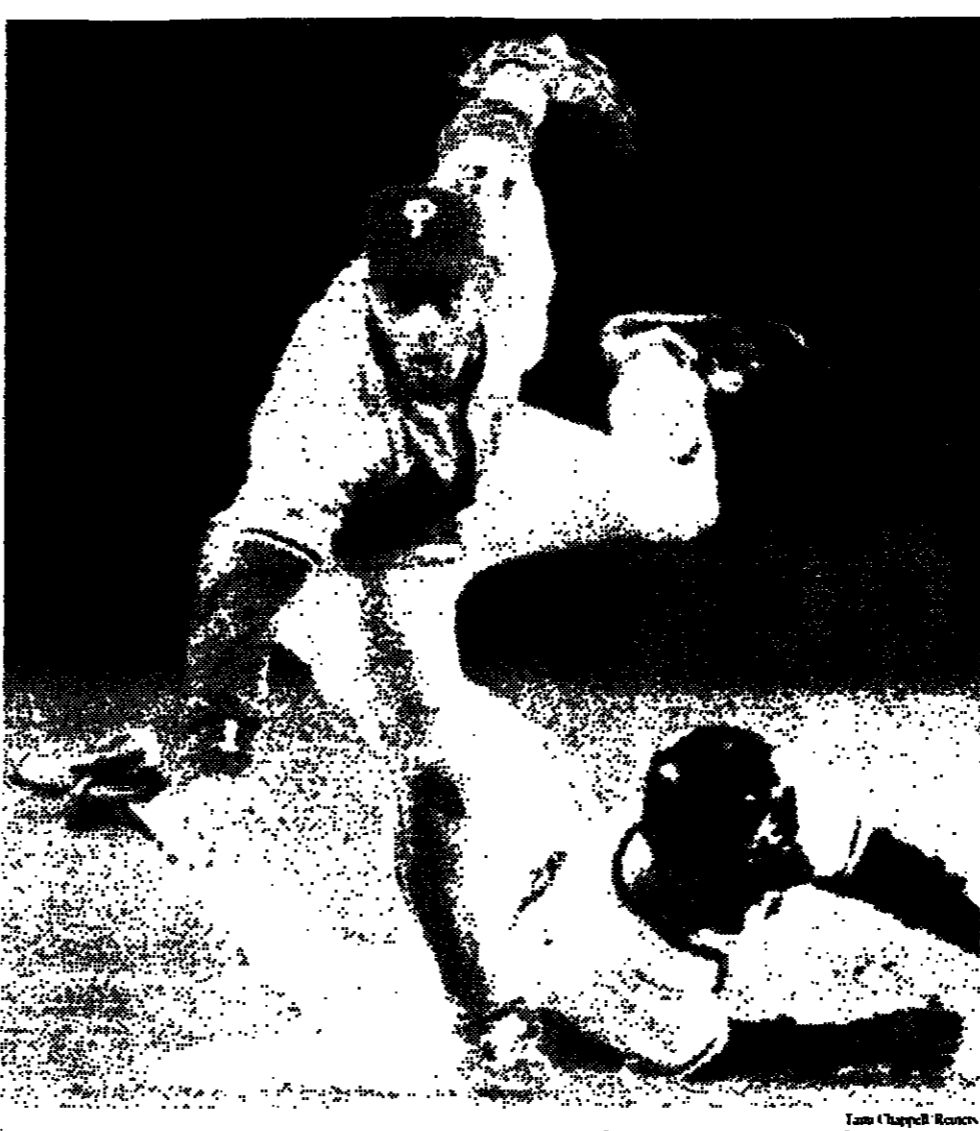
Last Tuesday, the favorite for the American League's Cy Young Award pitched into the seventh inning but gave up seven runs on 13 hits and two walks.

Guzman, on the other hand, shed the wild streak he displayed in the series opener, in which he walked eight, hit one batter and threw three wild pitches in six innings.

The right-hander retired the first 13 White Sox batters, permitting no one to reach base until Ellis Burks lofted an 0-1 pitch over the left-field fence with one out in the fifth inning.

Furthermore, he didn't walk anyone until he put Joey Cora on as the leadoff batter in the seventh. Tim Lincecum, who entered the game as the series' leading hitter with a .526 average (10 for 19), went 0 for 3 against Guzman after having had 7 hits in his previous 9 at-bats.

Guzman followed his lone walk by striking out the over-frightening Frank Thomas for the second time, and he could have been out of the inning with a double play from Robin Ventura's grounder. But when John Olerud retreated to first



The Phillies' Mickey Morandini dodged Jeff Blauser's slide for the game-ending double play.

4-3 Victory Over Braves Puts Philadelphia Up, 3-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — After Mitch Williams and Kim Batisse helped Philadelphia blow a 3-0 lead in the ninth inning, Len Dykstra hit a 10th-inning homer Monday that gave the Phillies a 4-3 victory over Atlanta and a 3-2 lead in the National League playoff.

The Braves managed to tie the game with a three-run rally in the ninth, but failed to land the knockout blow despite having men on third and first with only one out.

Philadelphia reliever Mitch Williams struck out Mark Lemke, then got Bill Pecota to fly to center. Then Dykstra, 0 for 4 in the game, worked Greg McMichael to a 3-2 count. Dykstra blasted McMichael's next pitch for his second home run of the series, and sixth in post-season play, over the right-centerfield fence.

The NL series now returns to Philadelphia, where the sixth game will be played Wednesday and the seventh, if needed, on Thursday.

Earlier, it was the defense of left-fielder Pete Incaviglia and right-fielder Wes Chamberlain that kept the Braves from scoring. But after Curt Schilling walked Jeff Blauser to open the ninth, Blauser failed to come up with Ron Gant's grounder to third, setting up another dramatic Braves comeback.

So, despite being outscored 30-16 in the series, the Phillies moved within a game of their first World Series since 1983.

Atlanta, seeking to become the first NL team to win three straight pennants since the St. Louis Cardinals

Phillies Win, 2-1, on Jackson's Pitching, and Bat

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Staff Writer
ATLANTA — Just when the Atlanta Braves seemed ready to cruise into their third straight World Series, unlikely pitching — and hitting — from Danny Jackson got the Philadelphia Phillies back into the National League's championship series with a 2-1 victory.

Jackson kept the Braves' recently explosive offense in check and provided the winning hit, an RBI single during a two-run fourth against Atlanta's starter, John Smoltz.

That tied the best-of-seven encounter at two victories each and ensured that the series would return to Philadelphia for a sixth game on Wednesday.

The fifth game, Sunday night, was a battle of attrition. The Phillies got just one hit — and that by Jackson — in their 10 at-bats with runners in scoring position and stranded 15 base runners. They

stranded at least one runner in every inning but the eighth and struck out 15 times, with John Kruk setting an NL playoff record with four whiffs and Dave Hollins and Jackson each fanning three times.

Jackson, during the season, was just 5-for-65 (.077) with two RBIs. "He threw the ball where my bat was swinging and I was able to get the run in," Jackson said of Smoltz. "I was more happy with the way I pitched tonight, keeping my team in there. I got out of a couple of jams."

Indeed, the Braves went one for 15 with runners in scoring position and left 11 men on base.

"We had a million chances all night long," said Atlanta's manager, Bobby Cox. "With one hit here or there we could have won the ball game."

Mark Lemke doubled in the second-inning run off Jackson, but his error at second base put the Phillies on their way to two unearned runs in the fourth. One scored on Kevin Stocker's sacrifice fly, the other on Jackson's two-out hit.

Jackson got the victory with a 79-inning, nine-hit, one-run, six-strikeout showing. Smoltz lowered his career postseason earned run average to 1.94. But he lost for the first time in six postseason decisions. He had 10 strikeouts in his six innings — giving him the NL series record with 44 — but allowed eight hits and walked five.

But Jackson was tough when it counted before giving way in the eighth to Mitch Williams, who promptly gave up a long drive to Lemke with two outs and two runners aboard. The Phillies' left fielder, Bobby Cox, made a superb catch as he ran into the fence.

Then, in the ninth, the Braves had two runners on base and no outs after Williams' error on Otis Nixon's bunt. But Jeff Blauser's bunt produced a forecourt at third and Ron Gant grounded into a game-ending double play.

Neither team knew what to expect from its starting pitcher. The Phillies, in particular, had to cross their fingers and hope for the best. Smoltz, from the outset, waved his way in and out of peril. He threw five consecutive balls to open the game, walking leadoff batter Lenny Dykstra on four pitches. But Mickey Morandini grounded into a forecourt, and Smoltz struck out Kruk and Hollins with good fastballs.

Smoltz had six strikeouts in the first three innings. He survived a leadoff walk to Darren Daulton in the second, striking out Stocker to end the inning. He allowed one-out singles by Dykstra and Morandini in the third, with Morandini's sharp line-drive bouncing off the pitcher's right foot. But Smoltz

again struck out Kruk and Hollins to get out of trouble.

In the meantime, the Braves had given Smoltz a 1-0 lead with which to work. After Jackson breezed through the first inning, Fred McGriff grounded a single into right field to lead off the second. David Justice bounced a base hit into right one out later, and Lemke yanked a two-out liner just inside the left-field line to get McGriff home from second base.

Lemke, though, got the Phillies going in the top of the fourth. Daulton's leadoff grounder was sharply hit, right at the second baseman, who couldn't come up with the ball cleanly, and Daulton beat the throw to first. One out later, Thompson grounded a double down the right-field line, with Daulton holding at third. He scored on Stocker's fly ball, and Jackson then drove in the deciding run.

With runners on first and second following Batisse's error on Monday, Williams relieved Schilling, and just like in Games 1 and 4, it was an adventure.

Fred McGriff singled on the first pitch to make it 3-1, and David Justice's sacrifice fly to left pulled the Braves within a run.

Terry Penutlein lined a single to center, moving McGriff to second, and Cabrera homaced a two-hopper just past shortstop Kevin Stocker for the tying run.

Penutlein speared third, but Lemke struck and pinch-hitter Pecota flied softly to center.

Atlanta went quietly in the 10th against Larry Andersen, the Phillies' 40-year-old right-hander, who was knocked around for four runs in one inning during Game 2. Otis Nixon flied out, Blauser struck out swinging, and Gant took a called third strike.

Schilling gave up only four hits while striking out nine.

(AP, UPI)

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ART BUCHWALD

The Sleepy-Time Show

WASHINGTON—In the constant search for late-night entertainment I push my TV clicker first to David Letterman, then Jay Leno, then Chevy Chase, to Charlie Rose and finally Ted Koppel. It's like buying a ticket in the lottery and knowing that you can't win.



Buchwald

The other day I received a call from a man who was promoting a new evening show. "We can provide something none of the late night stars can deliver," he told me. "What is your show called?" I asked. "It's called 'Sleep.'"

"What segment of the population does 'Sleep' aim for?" "We appeal to the middle-aged and older viewer who has seen it all and would like to forget what happened that day. It's for those who would rather dream of being rich than watch Ted Koppel's in-depth report on Boris Yeltsin's government."

The Cowherd Who Made the Ritz Ritzy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—César Ritz was born a cowherd and died an eponym. During a long apprenticeship throughout Europe he invented and refined the modern luxury hotel of which the Paris Ritz, his last achievement, remains the prime example. He died 75 years ago this month, during the closing days of the war in which the world that he served and helped create slowly expired.



César Ritz: Defining the modern luxury hotel.

His life is part of social history — ladies, banned by convention from dining in public, nonetheless came to his hotel restaurants — and there is not a grand hotel today that does not show the influence of the man who was the first to give

MARY BLUME

each room a private bath, built-in closets and telephones, and who invented the silk lampshade to cast an apricot glow on ladies' faces instead of the harsh glare of the new and naked electric bulb. He was also, it is said, the first to recognize the American need for iced water.

The words ritz and ritzy have passed into the English language just as the hotel played a part in France's greatest novel. Marcel Proust spent so much time there that he became known as Proust of the Ritz. "They don't jostle me and I feel at home there," he explained. In the famously haughty headwaiter Olivier Dabecast he found companionship and inspiration for "Aimé," the headwaiter of the Grand Hotel at Balbec.

Today's Ritz has a Prout suite as well as suites named after Hemingway, Fitzgerald and longtime resident Coco Chanel. Marketing the hotel's image and name is something that César Ritz — a pioneer in publicity and sales as well as in hotel management — would have approved of, says Frank J. Klein, the hotel's current president.

"Even today in hotel schools César Ritz is studied as an example of service and perfection of detail," Klein says. Despite cutbacks and yield management, service remains the hotel's chief selling point, according to Klein.

"Because of the recession clients are very conscious of prices and they have to have the best service. They don't say 'I'll pay \$100 less and wait half an hour for breakfast. No way.'"

The last Ritz to run the hotel was César's son Charles, whose chief interests were fly-fishing and model trains. Having spent 11 years in the United States from 1916, he was keen on good showers and dreamed of putting electric toasters and packaged sliced bread in every room. Charles died in 1976 and in 1979 the founding hotel was bought for \$30 million by the London-based businessman, Mohammed Al-Fayed.

Decisive and devoted to detail, the new owner is a man after César Ritz's heart, says Klein. He spent \$150 million refurbishing the hotel and satisfying modern guests' needs with a health club, a night club and the latest telecommunications systems, as well as creating the Ritz-Escoffier school, named after the great chef with whom Ritz was associated.

Like César, Fayed is aware of the value of the name Ritz and has launched products from caviar spoons to a wallet designed to hold yen to a dog mat that says "I'm ritzy," an

odd assortment whose point is to protect the Ritz trademark until the launching of a line of Ritz products in leather, linens and gourmet health foods.

"The only way a place like this can be run is by the owner. César Ritz or Mohammed Al-Fayed, sees it as his private home," says Frank Klein. Ritz called the hotel "a little house to which I am proud to see my name attached."

César Ritz was born in 1850, the 13th child of a herdman in the Swiss Alps. "Ritz, it's easy to see where you learned tact and patience," Little Langtry told him in his glory. "You learned it herding your father's stupid cattle."

Apprenticed at 15 to a wine waiter, César moved on to the fashionable restaurant Voisin in Paris. The world's fair boom, which lured Ritz to Paris to begin with, was soon followed by the Franco-Prussian War, when Voisin's menu featured elephant trunk sauce chasseur and saddle of sprial.

Ritz gradually moved into hotel management with Escoffier as a colleague and with a growing clientele that,

like Ritz, moved from hotel to hotel and from country to country according to season. In 1889 Ritz and Escoffier went to the Savoy in London, the height of modernity with its elevators or "ascending rooms." Another triumph, which did not prevent Ritz and his wife and two sons from moving between London and hotels in Rome, Frankfurt, Monte Carlo, Salsamaggiore, Wiesbaden, Biarritz, Lucerne, Palermo and Menton. It was too much but Ritz refused to admit it.

By then he had views on every inch of hotel life (he was, for example, convinced that tuberculosis was caused by poor hygiene and insisted on easily cleaned rooms unencumbered by wallpaper and plush curtains). His star client was the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, whom he got to eat frogs' legs by calling the dish nymphes à l'aurore.

Ritz himself was discreetly dandified, changing his clothes four times a day. Convinced that he had a peasant's feet and hands, he had his shoes made half a size too small and, said his wife, spent more time on his hands than the vaicest of women.

Although London, rather than Paris, was the financial and touristic center, Ritz was always looking ahead. With wealthy and mostly British backers he founded the Ritz Development Company and thought of opening a hotel near the Trocadero, finally opting for land at 15 Place Vendôme, which was later expanded when ground on Rue Cambon and at 17 Place Vendôme was leased.

The Ritz hotel had 50 rooms (it now has 187) and opened gloriously in 1896, despite an opening-day hitch when César decided the dining room tables were two centimeters too high and had them cut down hours before the guests arrived.

No detail was too small. He put brass hooks on the dining room chairs for the ladies to hang their pocketbooks (they are still there) and saw to it that each room had a fireplace and a Swiss clock (they still do). He banned a large lobby because he didn't want loiterers, created a crest presumptuously topped by the fleur-de-lis and a crown and, always a shrewd businessman, invented lighted vitrines that would brighten corridors and bring in extra income from merchants. He was an expert publicist and marketing pioneer.

He was also more fragile from overwork than anyone expected. The crisis came in 1902 when the gala Ritz had planned at the Carlton in London for the coronation of Edward VII had to be canceled because of the king's appendicitis. Ritz had a nervous breakdown.

With increasingly sporadic moments of recovery, Ritz was ill and unable to work for the 16 last years of his life: the saddest event in the catering trade since Vatel committed suicide because the fish were late. Tragically, Ritz even had to be banned from his own lobby when he began shouting abuse and hurling objects at clients.

"I am worse than a dead man for my working life is ended," he told his wife when his illness began. The Ritz thrived but Ritz only had a red leather book headed "Mes Plans — Mes Idées" in which he had early on meticulously inscribed details of early projects, but whose last pages are sadly blank.

PEOPLE

In Danson's Defense Goldberg Roasts Critics

Whoopi Goldberg has scolded a critic who attacked her boyfriend, Ted Danson, for appearing in blackface at a Friars Club roast, saying they should have expected tasteless, vulgar humor. "We were not trying to be politically correct," she said. "We were trying to be funny for ourselves." Danson wore blackface makeup and huge white lips at the roast in New York. He also joked about his sex life with Goldberg. She said that the talk-show host Monte Williams, who lashed out at Danson and resigned from the private club, should have been familiar with the men-only club's 89-year history of ribald roasts, and expected jokes to focus on sex, bodily functions, religion and race. "Ted Danson is not a racist," Goldberg said, pointing to their much-publicized relationship. She said the club had knuckled under to pressure when it publicly apologized.

The bride was late and camera-wielding journalists chased the guests across the church lawn. The spectacle was everything one would expect from a Kennedy wedding. Edward Kennedy Jr. married Katherine Anne Gershwain, who kept the bridegroom waiting at the altar for nearly 20 minutes. When she finally arrived at the church, Kennedy rushed to meet her halfway down the aisle and gave her a kiss.

Will Shortz, 41, former editor of Games magazine, will become puzzle editor of The New York Times next month. He succeeds Eugene Maletsky, who died in August after being editor for 16 years.

Michael Jackson's tour of Australia has been canceled, and Madonna may put on an extra concert in Sydney to help fill the void. Jackson's promoters said it would be logistically impractical for the tour to go to Sydney on Dec. 3 and 4, and Melbourne on Dec. 7. Madonna is already scheduled to give Sydney concerts on Nov. 19 and 20, and her promoter said talks were under way to have her fill at least one of Jackson's Sydney dates.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 3 & 17

Thurn and Taxis Sale To Begin in Germany

REGENSBURG, Germany — The nine-day auction of the treasures of one of Germany's wealthiest aristocratic families will begin Tuesday. But the owner, Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis, will be away during the sale at the medieval family castle in Regensburg. She is auctioning off more than 4,000 lots, ranging from antique furniture to German motorcycles, to help pay death duties on the estate of her late husband, Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, who died in 1990 at 64. It is the second tax sale. Last November she sold family heirlooms valued at more than 2 million Deutsche marks (\$1.3 million) at an auction in Geneva.

WEATHER

Weather forecast section including maps and data for Europe, Asia, North America, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes Accu-Weather forecasts for Wednesday through Friday.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle section with clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 11.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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